IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 55,948—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

are now situate

IN HOMJI STREET,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Where all communications must be

Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
13th May	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000		
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000		
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	16000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May.
China	6017	N. Giurcovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 544*
To London via Trieste and back „ 823 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Lova	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 9th May	6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2153	Mon. 12th May	11 a.m.	P. D. & O. M.
Dumra	1995	Thurs. 15th May.	9 a.m.	† C. M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 15th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Bankura," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 15th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 15th May
†Lindula	3258	„ 29th „
*Pentakota	3418	„ 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	„ 26th June.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
8th May, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
*City of Sparta	5415	17 May	15 May
City of Manchester	5551	..	21 „
City of York P	7810	..	31 „
Trafford Hall P	5321	..	21 June
City of Lahore P	6875	..	12 July
City of London	9000	..	19 July
City of Paris	9200	..	6th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	13th Aug.	

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

P "City of York," "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	29	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horaby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilhling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

BANKS

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000 = say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 = say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERV FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „ *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangckok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukot
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GROTRIAN-STEINWEG NACHF PIANOFORTES.

When we first introduced these instruments into India about 15 years ago a local professor of the pianoforte who was much impressed with their great musical qualities remarked that it was unfortunate that the name of the manufacturers was not less difficult to remember, as "Grotrian Steinweg Nachf" would tax even a retentive memory. This may be true to an extent, but from the manufacturers' point of view the name GROTRIAN STEINWEG discloses a history of 77 years of the most successful pianoforte building.

INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION has given to these pianos a marked individual character. INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION by which not only has greater volume and richness of tone been obtained, but considerable economy in dimensions also. Size for size, the Grotrian Steinweg pianos have greater penetrating power than any piano extant and they possess qualities which have secured for them the most Honourable Distinction from the WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS past and present and their rich musical qualities have also secured for them further Honourable Distinction, in, that they are used in the most celebrated musical institutions such as:—

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BERLIN.
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MUNICH.
THE GRAND DUCAL CONSERVATORY, KARLSRUHE.
DR. HOCH'S CONSERVATORY, FRANKFURT.
THE CONSERVATORIES AT STUTTGART, COLOGNE, STRASSBURG, BASLE, UTRECHT, Etc.
THE INSTITUTE MARIA ADELAIDE, PALERMO
Etc., Etc., Etc.

At all the musical institutions mentioned above the GROTRIAN STEINWEG PIANOS are considered especially suitable for ARTISTIC PLAYING.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIOS ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
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EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.

MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,

IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY: DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ON and after MONDAY, May 5th, the business of the above Corporation will be conducted at No. 40, CHURCHGATE STREET, as formerly.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

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Apply to. MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

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Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sell by public Auction, at 3-30 p. m., at their rooms at Apollo Street by order of the concerned about 12 copper cylinders.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

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1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
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1 Punch Cullian bay Arab horse, 5 years, goes in harness.
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1 very handsome fast bay waler mare, Punch Cullian, going in harness.
1 set plated mounted single harness.

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Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Hope Mills, Delisle Road, Parel, by order of the Hope Mills and on account and risk of Dhanjee Nanjee, the following :—

Reeling hard waste	No. 1	about	25	cwt.
Do.	do.	2 "	20	"
Oily	do.	3 "	12	"
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Wrapping yarn		"	1	"

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AUCTION SALE of the rights of mine Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore in Goa and Manganese Ore.

Under instructions from Mr. Hajee Ismail Hajee Md. the receiver appointed in suit No. 402 of 1912 (Hajee Esmail Hajee Md. and another versus Hassaen Essack and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decretal order of reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.)

Lot No. 1.—All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above Suit in the rights and concessions for exploring Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, granted under manifestoes of concessions by the Governor-General of Portuguese India, in Goa, to Haji Noor Mahomed Ebrahim Gorey and Taib Usman (on behalf of the partnership firm of E. E. Gorey and Co.,) in the following lands at the following places, viz :—

Firstly.—Mine of Oxide of Iron and Manganese, situate at Sall Sallantil Gorbatta Torvallavorile Bandavoril, in the village of Navelin, in the district of Sanquelim.

Secondly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore in Ury Malcondo Dongar de Advolpalle, in the district of Sanquelim, the starting point of which or centre of demarcation is in the said place and is indicated by a Caju tree of large size which is approximately at a distance of two meters from the road, leading from Advolpalle to Nanora.

Thirdly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, at Bandna, situate at Palta, in the village of Netorlim, in the District of Sanguem, the starting point or centre of demarcation of this field being at the said place of Bandna at Palta.

Fourthly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, at Gogalavorill Upor, situated at Nitorlim, in the district of Sanguem, the starting points or centre of demarcation of which is at the said site of Gogalavoril Upor.

Fifthly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore or plots called Supancho Pud Dabel Zogolbatulem and Pimpolachi Molly situate at Arvalem and Cudnem in the district of Sanguelim the starting point or centre of demarcation of which lies in the said plot called Dabel situated at Arvalem and is indicated by a "Gotting" tree which is approximately at a distance of 5 meters from the brook.

Lot No. 2.—Manganese Ore 389 tons or thereabouts, in weight lying at Marma Goa Station, of the quality as per sample lying with the undersigned at their Rooms in Apollo Street which can be seen at any time during business hours.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeseer Hormasjee Dinshaw and Co.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th May, 1913.

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WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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See Special Short Advertisements Column

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Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

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For insertions in the amusement Column... ... ... Re. 1¼ per Inch.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C S Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coastports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Taunenfels, 3.411 tons, Captain F Gordes, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 752 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers,

The steamer Stephanotis 2.584 tons, Captain R A Goodridge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Hatumet, 2,584 tons, Captain J Peters, will sail to-day for Naples &c, with a general cargo.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Investigator, Commander C S Hickman R I M, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mergui Tennaserim coast, which port she left on the 25th April calling en route Colombo and Calicut.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ..Capt Nugent...Royal Navy
R I M S Harcinge ...Comdr Ward .... R I M
R I M S Minto...Lieut G H Finnis...R I Marine
Patrick Stewart...Towns nd............I G T S
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Dufferin . Comdr La Touche . R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAY 7.

Aviemoor .....1332 Koefod........ T Jeewandas
Avristan ......2448 Cold ....J F and Co
Barala ..1899 Milne ... .M M & C
Begum......2942 Dooley ....T M and Co
Bassano......2762 Boxball ...Hull : J F and Co
Caithness...2 24 Ridland...........T M and Co
Cheltonian.........2761 Jones ....K N & Co
Canara............3809 Phillips ....M M & Co
Crosby ..... 2530 Williamson ......T M and C
Clan Fraser...2.85 Fishenden ......J F and Co
Dan ....2759 Crochiel ...W and A G and Co
Den of Kelly...2377 White ....K N and Co
Faris..............787 Coates......Arab Steamers
Galavale ....2441 Scoars............A Yule
Istrar..............2979 Jacob.............K N & Co
Itola ....3401 Tucker............M M & Co
Kassra ....601 Burbridge......M M & Co
Konig ....3176 Caltzen ....A S & Co
Kalona ....3209 Kealey ......Antwerp... W & A G & Co
Kish ......3148 Robertson ..W and A G and Co
Lightening....121 Croaston ....M M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Palmcotta ....2207 Stockwell...M M and Co
Rio Sado.........Ortegoo...........Port Gun boat
Rangoon Maru....3516 Kamoshita.. N Y Kaisha
Riverdale ....2752 Mackind ......T M and Co
Sigrun....1384 Cnarheim...W and A G and Co
Shah Jehan ....698 Nacoda................Nacoda
Stephanotis . 2584 Goodridge ..A Yule and Co
Stolzenfels ...3574 Alterneyan ...W & A G&Co
Vellore ... .3168 Kiddleton.......... T M&Co
Yola ....2246 Williams ..L Dreyfus & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.

B Ormiston ....3147 Hamilton...J F & Co
O&B Sicilia ...... 3136 Maganzimi ......R. Line
D&E Iran......4006 Peabody ...Dunkirk...10-5 K N & Co
F City of Manchester......3553 ......Martin...... Karachi...10-5...K N & Co
K Baroa ....3794 Potter ......Kobe .... P & O Co
M Magdala ......3134 Galloway ....15-5...... W & A G & Co
N Clintonia ...2440 Mathews . Genoa ....8-5 R E Collins & Co
O Hatumet... ...2584 Peters ...Naples.......8-5... T M and Co
P Falls of Nith ..3041 Mackenzie...Antwerp .. 9-5...W and A G & Co
Q Khosrou ...2410 Hannah ...Jeddah...10-5 .. T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Habsburg...2395 Selerich... . A L S N Co
2 Elysia ...3993 Coverley ...Liverpool...18-5 W & A G & Co
3 Austria..... 4830 Casulich.......A L S N Co
4 Branksome Hall ...2727 Field ...K N & Co
5 Fultalla .... 2702 Tallent........M M and Co
6 Chanda ...3951 Cunningham.10-5...MM&Co
7 Den of Airlie...........3735 Thomson.......... M'seilles...12-5 . K N & Co
8 Wartenfels...2834 Reimer...W & A G &Co
9 Taunenfels...3411 Gordes ...Karach ...8-5 W & A G & Co
12&13 Persia...4154 Bradshaw ...P and O Co
14 Dwarka ...739 Moxon ...Repairing.......24-4 M M & Co
15 African Monarch...2593 Dakers....Kobe... 95...T M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati ....524Ahmed ....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Bandkara... ..1905 Whitehead... ..Busreh ... .. 15-5...M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commander.	From
7	Clan Fraser...	Fishenden..	Durban, Apl 21
	Den of Kelly.	White	M'bro, Mar 31
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi, May 5
	Aviemoor ...	Koefod......	Calcutta, Apl 25
	Cy of B'bam	Haughton ..	Karachi, May 5
	R I M S Investigator.	Hickman ...	Mergui, Apl 25

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
7	Taunenfels ...	Gordes......	H'burg, etc
	Stephanotis...	Goodridge..	Calcutta
	Assay	Coldwell ...	Shanghai
	Bahrein	Grant	Busreh, etc
	Huntsman ...	Goldman...	Hull, etc
	Cy of B'gham	Haughton..	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Hatumet, Peters for Naples.
" Dwarka, Moxon for Busreh etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bassano for Hull etc.
" Elysia, for Liverpool.
" Bankura, for Abadan.
" Palamcotta, for Durban etc.
" Salsette, for Aden.
" Avristan, for Liverpool etc.
" City of Manchester, for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mombasa, left Portsaid afternoon of the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s.—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy.

City of Manchester s.—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Elysia s.—966 cwts oilcake, Breul and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Den of Airlie s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Elysia .—4,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co ; 200 cwts cashew nuts, 200 cwts gum Arabic, 87 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s.—100 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Elysia s.—8 bales buffalo calf skins, H M Halim.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s.—480 casks, 68 bales, goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s.—55 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 9 bdles moore mats, B J Bhamgara ; 13 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 7 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s.—10250 cwts. castorseed, G Bhimji ; 4000 cwts. cotton seed, G Bhimji ; 6 00 castorseed, Sanday & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH

Bassano s.—2000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—605 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 660 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co ; 33 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Magdala s.—172 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 195 cwts goat hair, Hollingshurst & Co ; 400 cwts Buffalo Horns, S Mahomed ; 22,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Istrar s—760 bales cotton, Prier de Saone & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s.—165 bales, cotton, Bombay Co.

Falls of Nith s.—62 bales hemp, C Peraj & Co ; 75 bales cotton fly, C Peraj & Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.;

Chanda s—514 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 20 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 400 cwts buffolo horns, E Mahomed.

Taunenfels s—37 cwts gum olibanum, A H Mawji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airlies s—1,501 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

Clintonia s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Habsburg s—126 cwts turmeric, 45 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s – 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 125 cwts gum olibanum, 300 cwts gum arabic, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR FIUME.

Austria s—2,002 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 50 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation 4.000 bales cocoanuts, E B Parekh ; 50 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caloma s—2 000 cwts. castorseed B S Lloyd and Co ; 800 Ajmaseed, Volkart Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 7.

Steamer Den of Kelly from New Port Agents—K Nixon and Co ; 540 fish plates, 4,683 rails, 4,600 W I til Bars, 112 c. p. W I Gibs and steel cotters, 68,300 C I Pat sleepers.

Steamer Aviemoor from Calcutta Agents—T Jewandas, 5,800 tons coal.

ARRIVALS.

PER S.S. "SALSETTE," MAY 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Fenwick, Dr D E	Oakley, Mr A S
Greenbalgh, Mr J, Mrs and child	Rowlands, Mr R D
	Stocker, Lt C J
John, Lt J C	Wilkins, Capt G H

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bremner, Mrs E	Stewart, Capt F H and Mrs
Blaser, Mr E	
Hornell, Mr W W	Sawyer, Capt G A
Lillington, Capt I	Sarbadkikari, Mr
Lees, Mr J V E	Wilson, Mr J S
Rashid, Mr M A	Webb, Mr W S
Soden, Mr E	

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Buchan, Mr W	Henderson, Mr C G, Mrs and infant
Cassy, Mr D W	
Phatat, Dr V M	

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed......	7	0	15 a	28	6
		11	55 a	28	9
Thurs ...	8	0	52 a	28	7
Fri	9	m 0	22	23	6
		1	31 a	28	5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed......	7	m 5	30	15	2
		6	10 a	18	10
Thurs ...	8	m 6	3	14	11
		6	46 a	19	2
Fri	9	m 9	37	14	11
		7	24 a	19	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
7 (Wednes)	do 6h 8m.	do 7h. 2m.
8 (Thurs)	do 6h. 8m.	do 7h. 3m.
9 (Friday)	do 6h. 7m.	do 7h. 3 m

Phases of the Moon.—Last quarter, April 28th, 11h. 39 2m. a.m. ; New Moon, May 6th 1h. 54-3m. p.m. ; First quarter, 13th, 5h. 15-0m. p.m. ; Full Moon, 20th, 0h. 48-1m. p.m.; Last quarter, 28th. 5h. 33 7m. a. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MIDDLETON—ROBINSON.—On the 30th April, at St. George's Church, Madura, by the Rev. E. Havelock Creake, Brian McLaren Middleton, of Dindigul, to Elsie Caroline, only daughter of Surgeon-Major Mark Robinson, I.M.D., retired, of Geraldine Lodge, Wandsworth, London.

DEATH.

CRABTREE.—At Dera Ismail Khan, on the 30th April, Jack, son of the Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Crabtree, aged 20 1-2 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Bazaar, Convent Grounds, Parel.

Meeting of Bombay Citizens to arrange for the celebration of H. E. the Viceroy's birthday, Corporation Hall, 5-40 p. m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim : He wins who is true, and he fails who is false.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the inward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

Music at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March ......Hoch Nassauen ....Hoser
Overture ...Zampa ....Herold
Selection ...Gipsy Love...............F. Lehar
Valse ......Life's Rainbow..........Bonyon
a Song (Cornet Solo).Little Grey Home .....Lohr in the West
b Dance ...Lazy Dance ....M. Bing
Melodies (from)..The Mousme ....Monckton
One-Step...Porcupine Patrol ......Monckton

White Lotus Day.—Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, Prof. V. P. Dalal, Mr. M. S. Pradhan and Mr. J. N. Mehta will lecture in English and Guzarati at the hall of the Theosophical Society, 21, Hornby road, Fort, this evening, at 6-30 p.m. The subject will be—"The Work of the Theosophical Society and its Founders." Mrs. A. E. Powell will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

Postal Notices.—A mail for Aden, Berbera, Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Caledonien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at at 7 a.m., on Saturday the 10th inst. Parcel Mail for France closes at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 9th idem.—Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Umhloti," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p m., on Monday the 12th inst.

THEFTS AT WODEHOUSE ROAD.

Mr. A. S. Knowles, residing in a flat in Clarke House, Wodehouse road, has made a report to the police that early on the morning of the 7th instant, somebody entered his room and carried away jewellery to the value of Rs. 301, which had been placed on the dressing table.

A report of the theft of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 144, has been made by Mr. W. G. Mackee, also living on the same floor as Mr. Knowles.

DOCK ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday afternoon, while some timber scantlings were being raised by means of a crane at the new docks, one of the pieces fell from the sling on the chest of a coolie, who was working at the crane, and three of his ribs were fractured. He was immediately taken to the G. T. Hospital, but succumbed to his injuries the next morning.

FALL FROM A TREE.

A mali, named Krishna Ganoo, aged eighteen, died on Tuesday night, at the Sir J. J. Hospital, in consequence of injuries received from a fall on the 18th ultimo from a papal tree in his master's garden at Walkeshwar road. It appears that when the deceased reached the top of the tree, it gave under the pressure and he fell.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

The report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, for the year 1912, says that the work done during the past year may be thus summarised :—Medico-legal cases, including the examination of various articles to the number of 2,918 ; samples of portable water 376 ; samples of Government stores, 141; samples of Imports (forwarded by the Customs Department), 3,243 ; and samples of miscellaneous articles 155. Grand total 6,833.

The total number of analyses in the year under report has again exceeded that of any previous year in the history of the Laboratory. This is due to a notable increase in the number of medico-legal cases sent for investigation and also the large number of analyses made for the Customs and Abkari Departments.

MEDICO-LEGAL.

The medico-legal cases investigated during the year 1912 were forwarded from 190 different stations and are arranged in classes as follows :—Class 1.—Cases of suspected human poisoning, class 2.—Cases of suspected animal poisoning, class 3.—Stain cases, and class 4.—Miscellaneous cases.

The 799 cases examined during the year are referred to their respective classes as follows :—Class 1, 382 ; class 2, 123; class 3, 236 and class 4, 58.

CASES OF SUSPECTED HUMAN POISONING.

Of the 382 cases belonging to this class and investigated during the past year, poison was detected in 109 (or 28·5 per cent.).

As far as can be ascertained from the reports furnished to this office, the 109 cases of human poisoning, in which poison was detected, included the poisoning of 97 persons of whom 62 died.

CASES OF SUSPECTED ANIMAL POISONING.

One hundred and twenty-three cases of this class were forwarded for investigation and report during the past year.

Out of the 123 cases poison was detected in 48. As far as can be ascertained from the information supplied to this office, the 48 cases in which poison was detected included the fatal poisoning of 29 animals.

Of the 48 cases in which poison was detected, in 12 the poison consisted of the seeds of Cerbera Thevetia (yellow oleander), in 1 of sulphate of copper, in 1 of zinc, and the remaining cases of arsenic.

CASES OF SUSPECTED STAINING WITH BLOOD, ETC.

Two hundred and thirty six cases of this class were forwarded for examination and report during the year. The total number of articles examined in connection with both these classes was 817. Blood-stains were found upon the articles forwarded in 136 out of the 165 cases. Of the 136 cases in which blood was detected, 71 were apparently murder cases, 15 were assult cases, 6 abortion and delivery cases, and in the remaining no history was given.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Fifty-eight cases of this class were forwarded for investigation and report. These include all cases falling outside Classes I, II, and III.

POTABLE WATER.

During the past year, 376 samples of water were forwarded to this Laboratory for analyses and report as to their suitability or otherwise for drinking purposes. Of the 376 samples forwarded, 146 were classed as bad.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

One hundred and forty-one articles included under this section were examined during the year under report. These were:—Commissariat stores samples, 34; and other Government stores samples, 107. Total 141,

CUSTOMS AND ABKARI ANALYSES.

Wood and Mineral Naphtha, Mythylated Spirit and Pyridine and Caoutchoucine.—One hundred and thirty-two samples were forwarded for examination and report.

Other imported alcoholic liquids.—Two thousand and eighty-four samples of this class were analysed for the Customs Department, with a view of ascertaining their alcoholic strength. Of the 2,084 samples thus forwarded, 75 were free or practically free from alcohol, The alcoholic strength of the remaining 2,009 estimated as proof spirit was as follows :—Under 20 per cent., 164; between 20 and 50 per cent., 562; between 50 and 100 per cent., 625; and over 100 per cent. 658.

Opium, etc.—Twenty samples of this class were examined.

Country Spirit and Toddy.—Eight samples of this class were examined.

Petroleum.—Two hundred and ninety three samples were examined during the year under report. Of these 244 samples were from cargoes of petroleum. The remaining 49 samples comprised samples of liquid fuel, paints, varnishes, etc. Of the former all passed, and of the latter 5 failed to pass the flash point test.

Explosives.—Under this head, the following 231 samples are included :—Dynamite 28, blasting gelatine 14, gelignite 24, monobel powder 3, various powders 20, and matches 142.

Samples of other imports tested under the Merchandise Marks Act.—Three hundred and twenty samples of this class were examined during the year, and are thus classified :—Medicines, etc. 107, Paints and colours 47, oils 31, Miscellaneous 135.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One hundred and fifty-five samples of this class were examined in the year under report and are thus classified :—Samples of food 55, samples of water 5, and samples of sundries 95.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon V. T. Bhavnani completed his course of training during the year and Assistant Surgeon V. L. Sathe was attached to this Laboratory, with a view to his undergoing a course of Chemical training for this Laboratory.

Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government, conludes his report as follows:—

"I have again to record my satisfaction at the excellent working of the staff as a whole. The presure of work has of late years, been steadily increasing, and 1912 again proved a record for this office. I am most favourably impressed by the ready response made by all hands to meet this extra strain. The work has been especially heavy on the two Assistant Chemical Analysers and it is my intention to approach Government with a view of obtaining sanction for a third officer. Senior Assistant Surgeon B. E. Ghasvala has again worked splendidly and Assistant Surgeon A. K. Turner has, as usual, been an invaluable help throughout a very hard working year.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Simla Municipal Committee has resolved to purchase 20 tons of liquid fuel at a cost of Rs. 2,000 for oiling the roads.

A Government chemist is sailing to Ceylon immediately to take up research work primarily in connection with rubber, telegraphs the London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon."

Masonry wells have always been a need of agriculture in the United Provinces. As a result of a detailed well-survey in 1906 07, there is now maintained by the Government a trained staff of well-sinkers, fully equipped with tools, whose services can be hired at a small cost.

The steamer "Clan Lindsay" has reported at Colombo that she had observed a wreck four feet above water in lat. 11 degrees 20 inch N., long. 60 39E. The wreck is said to be in the direct route of steamers from Colombo to Aden, and the spot is somewhere about 350 miles from Socotra.

The question of remodelling Delhi yard, with a view to serving the different railways which run into the station, is receiving the attention of the Railway Board, and Lieutenant A. H. L. Mount, R. E., Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, is at present in Simla working out the proposed scheme.

The Dutch Budget for 1913 includes several important sums to be devoted to public works in the East Indies. Among these are £520,000 for buildings, £870,000 for irrigation and drainage, £695,000 for harbour extensions at Surabaya, Samarang, Macassar, Tandjong-Priok, and other places, £442,400 for railways.

While a party of the 72nd Punjabis were marching on the 3rd May between Kajuri Kach and Nili Kach in the Gomul they were attacked by a band of outlaws from the Gazni district. Three sepoys and one outlaw were killed. A Press "communique" states that the outlaw killed was a man of some notoriety named Musa Khan.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, wires from Rutlam: The engine and eight wagons of an up goods train were derailed at Mangal Mandi station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at 6-15 A.M. on the 6th instant, blocking the main line. The 15 down express was detained six hours till the line was shelved round the obstruction. No person was injured.

The Government of India have now formally addressed the Government of Bengal on the question of opening up the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong for the haj pilgrimage, which was raised by the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola in a resolution at Delhi last cold weather. As Sir Hartcourt Butler stated on that occasion, both the ports were not popular with pilgrims, and the Government of India are keeping an open mind on the subject.

The "Indian Review" for April contains articles from several well-known writers. It opens with a contribution from the Hon. Alex. Del Mar on "the Kaliyuga," in the course of which he says:—"The antiquity and universal adoption of the Kaliyuga prove more cogently than any argument the great debt that civilisation owes to India. It is from that ample and venerable domain, and not from the narrow valleys of the Jordan or the Nile, that astronomical science took its birth, and whence it made its fight, until it spread over the rest of the earth lifting it to a knowledge of the Eternal and supplying it with the means of future enlightenment and progress. And it is this neglected Mother of Nations who awaits with confidence that recognition from her progeny, which gratitude invites and filial affection enjoins. Nor has India distributed all her gifts. She has yet many reminiscences and treasures of thought to impart to the world, upon that eventful occasion when her long estranged family of nations is re-united, and her ancient maternity is acclaimed ; "

The sending of four officers of the Indian Army to the Central Flying School at Upavon, says the "Pioneer," shows that military aviation in India is at last receiving some attention. The school that will eventually be established will probably be at Sitapur, and provision has been made in the Budget for the current year for some of the buildings required and also for expenses under the heading "Formation of a school of aeronautics." In all three lakhs of rupees have been allotted, and with this sum a good start can be made. When Captain Massy and the three instructors under him return to India a "course" can be instituted at Sitapur, and there will be no lack of officers anxious to get flying certificates. There will probably also be officers of British regiments coming out to India who have qualified at Upavon, while others on leave at Home may think it worth their while to go through a course now that military aviation is being officially taken up out here. We have not yet heard what pattern of aeroplane is to be adopted for India, but the best on the market should he secured. We do not want machines for experiment but for practical use, first for training purposes and later for employment at manœuvres—possibly for war, in case of any operations on our frontiers, though aeroplaning in hill and jungle country presents great difficulties. The great thing, however, is that a start is being made, and next cold weather we hope to see the Sitapur school at work with its classes.

On Sunday the Hon. Sir Ralph Sillery Benson, Senior Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, and the doyen of the Indian Civil Service in the Madras Presidency, this week bade good-bye (says a Madras correspondent) to Madras prior to his retirement, after a distinguished career of nearly forty years in the service of the State. He succeeded in a remarkable degree in winning the esteem and affection of all classes. One of the secrets of his success has been that he is endowed more than most men with the gift of sympathy, the need for which, especially among those to whom the administration of this land is entrusted, was insisted on by his Majesty the King-Emperor, when as Prince of Wales he was bidding India farewell some seven years ago. Officially Sir Ralph Benson's habitual courtesy and characteristic modesty of demeanour have earned for him the affection and respect of those with whom he has come in contact. Socially he and Lady Benson, by their hospitality, their generosity, their public spirit and their kindliness to high and low have made a large circle of friends, both Indian and European, by whom their departure will be sincerely regretted. Few movements have been put forward in recent years with the object of promoting the welfare of the community, or even a small section of it, which have not had either Sir Ralph of Lady Benson or both, among their chief supporters. For years their house has been the centre of all movements in Madras which have had as their object the happiness, well-being and improvement of their fellows.

"PAISLEY" (Trade Mark) FLOUR

The SURE raising powder.

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

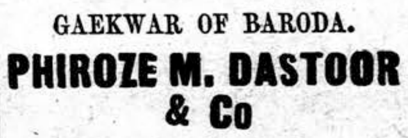
R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. H. The MAHARAJA



GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co

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Entirely New Stock of :—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc., etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction,' free on application...

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever, It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations ? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 6. BOMBAY, May 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 2-4	5-8	
3 do. Rentes.	84 3-4		1-2
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90 1-4		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	63 1-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 5-8		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	27 7-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	60		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·22	01	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46		unchgd
do. do. New York	4·85 5-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 13-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans. ...	3 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet, steady, selling.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.
COUNCIL BILLS.-EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Transfers on Madras ...Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Unchanged. Quiet.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester Moderately active.
Total Sales ... 6,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... 8,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·62 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9·95 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·38 +04	6·35 +03	6·32 +03	6·22 +04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
6·09 +04	6·02 +04	5·99 +04	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5·98 +04	5·98 +04	5·93 +04	

New York 11 a.m., July 11·47, Oct. 10·95.
New York official Noon call July 11·47 Oct. 10·95.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·90, Oct. 11·05.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 12,000
„ Receipts at „ last year... 15,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 14,000
„ Exports to Continent ... Nil.
Spot Cotton ...11·90+05
Futures—Month of July 11·39—05
Futures—Month of Oct. 10·83—01
Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to favorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 3-12—1-16
Futures month of July ... 11·84—03
Futures month of Oct. ... 10·97—04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

Liverpool, May 6.
Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Good business doing.
Tone Cloths. Steady. Prices firm.
Weft American " 54" ... 11 3-4
Weft Egyptian " 80" ... 13 5-8
Tone—Yarn—Market ... Steady.
Weft Egyptian " 32" ... 12 3-8
Twist " 32" W T C... 10 3-16
Twist " 32" B ... 10 5-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 8 1-2
Twist " 36" W T C ... 10 7-16
Twist " 36" B ... 10 7-8
Twist " 42" ... 12 3-8
Twist American " 60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian " 60" ... 17 1-2
Twist Egyptian " 80" ... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9
„ „ 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ... 8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 1
„ Mull 28 in. by 13 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 2 3-4
„ Shirtings 32-35 in. by 43 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 2 6 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 7-8
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool 6 5-32
Buyers or Sellers ... .. Sellers.
months ... ... May-June.

pence
Water Twist American 20s. 10 1-4
„ „ „ 40s. 11 1-2
Mule „ „ 40s. 11
„ „ „ 50s. 12 3-4
„ „ „ 60s. 15
„ „ Egyptian 40s. 16 1-2
„ „ „ 50s. 17
„ „ „ 60s. 18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports—... ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38—3-8
Do. Months ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 5-8—3-8
Do. Month— ... May-June.
London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rozario Santa Fe ...37 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months— ... May-June.
... Sellers—Dull.
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ... Nominal.
Do. Months ... .

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 38 1-4unchgd
Do Months ... April-May.
Buyers &c. ... Sellers.

SEEDS

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 50 1-2
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52 1-2unchgd
Do Months— ... April-May
Do Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-1—1-2
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Done.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship ...43 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta 45 1 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... April-June.
London—Done and sellers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 1 8—1-4
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTON SEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed £ 6-13-3—0-0-9d.
May-June—Hull—Sellers.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...11 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 6+1-2d.
May-June—Buyers. Firm.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 82 1-2+1-3
Yellow Metal 7 d. unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B £ 69 1-2+1-4

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—17s.—Value.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)..13 5 1-4unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Business very limited.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 7 1-2unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—May—Nominal.
Tone—Neglected and nothing doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c ...9 7—1d
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
9 10 3-4.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady. Continental selling orders caused easier rates.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 1 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 3 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... May—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar.—Steady. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,] [May 7th 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th and 6th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	1 8	148,856
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	45	51,617

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd April 1913 7 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912 8 „

EXCHANGE—
The market continues steady with a good business doing. Far Eastern rates are steady and business for Japan is quiet.

We quote.—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. June.
Do. do Francs ... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks ... 139 1-4
Hongkong 30 days' sight ... 147 1-4
Shanghai „ ... 201 1-4
Japan „ ... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the settlement and close unchanged. A moderate business is reported.
We quote.—
Cash ... Rs. 93 3 0
Settlement ... „ 96 3 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was unchanged both for ready and forward at 27 5-8 and 27 7-8 respectively. New York was also unchanged at 60. The local market opened at 69 7-8 ex-duty for the first settlement, and has remained steady during the, closing unchanged.

We quote.—
English Bar Gold ... Rs. 24 0 6
Australian Gold ... „ 23 15 6
Sovereign Gold ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... „ 69 7 0
1st Settlement ... „ 69 13 0
2nd Settlement ... „ 70 0 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... „ 78 13 0
1st Settlement March ... „ 79 3 0
2nd Settlement ... „ 79 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
The market remained steady during the day. There was a good enquiry from the local mills for ready Bengals and Mathias or Khandesh at Rs. 240 to 250 for low counts of yarn. The Japan exporters were good buyers of Broach and Oomra descriptions. The arrivals are heavy and sellers of Dholera descriptions are pressing the market. There is a good enquiry for Westerns and Comptas from spinners.

QUOTATIONS.—
Fine M. G. Broach ... Rs. 295 May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat ... „ 288 „
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... „ 280 „
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ... „ 277 „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ... „ 273 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ... „ 266 „
Fine M. G. Khandesh ... „ 256 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... „ 245 „
Sawginned Dharwar ... „ 286 Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns... „ 280 „

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Total Imports ... 10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·35 —03	6·32 —03	6·29 —03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·19 —03	6·06 —03	5·99 —03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·96 —03	5·95 —03	5·95 —03

SEEDS AND WHEAT

LINSEED:—
The market is easy.
Ready ... Rs. 7 8 6 B.T.
May ... „ 8 4 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market quiet. We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May Rs. 8 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May 8 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat Apl.-May ... „ 8 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Black Kutni ... „ 49 8 0
Yellow Higanghat „ 62 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad „ 60 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 12 0 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 47 8 0
Small ... „ 45 8 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
June—September ... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is Quiet. We quote:—
White Pissi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 5 0 B.T
White Delhi Apl.-May „ 5 7 6 B.T

SHARES.

BANKS.
Bank of Bombay ... 1,710
Bank of India ... 66
Eastern Bank ... 87
Indian Specie ... 67

MILLS.
David ... 495
Kohinoor ... 757 1-2
Manockji Petit ... 3,170
New Great Eastern ... 250
Standard ... 1,300 x d

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord 195
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre 173 1-2
Bombay S N Ordy .. 252 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... 1,455
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate 21
Treacher and Co 472 1-2

RAILWAY.
Tapti Valley ... 595

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	26,423	bales.
Wheat	...	39,571	cwts.
Linseed	...	40,906	„
Rapeseed	...	11,721	„
Gingellyseed	...	1,854	„
Poppyseed	...	2,774	„
Groundnuts	...	2,098	„
Castorseed	...	15,520	„
Rice	...	8,186	„
Myrabollams	...	2,546	„
Cottonseed	...	16,404	„
Mowraseed	...	nil	
Gram	...	3,064	„
Joowar	...	4,978	„
Maize	...	5	
Barley	...	1,181	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 6.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 12,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 13,000 do
Exports to Continent ... nil
Spot Cotton at New York ... 11·90+ 5
Future Cotton at New York July ... 11·39— 5
Future Cotton at New York October ... 10·83— 1
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Quiet
Tone Market at closing Futures ... do
General Tone of Market:—
Advanced on bull support and short covering later declined on commission house buying liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 3-16 —1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ... 11·84— 3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... 10·97— 4
Opening tone of Market— ......

LIVERPOOL, May 6.
Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ... do
Total Day's Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 500 „
Sales of Surats ... ... nil
Total Day's Imports ... 8,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9·95
Mid-American at Liverpool ... 6·62
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.
May-June ... ... 6·38+4
June-July ... ... 6·35+3
July-Aug. ... ... 6·32+3
Aug.-Sept. ... ... 6·22+4
Sept.-Oct. ... ... 6·09+4
Oct.-Nov. ... ... 6·02+4
Nov.-Dec. ... ... 5·99+4
Dec.-Jan. ... ... 5·98+4
Jan.-Feb. ... ... 5·98+4
Manchester piece goods market—Steady with fair general enquiry.

LONDON, May 6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...May-July—Ldn. 45 1 1-2 Done.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...May-June—Dunkirk ... ... 47 „
Do. La Plata ...May-June—Dunkirk ... 43 „
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market— ......
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... May—£25- 0 0 „
do ... July-Aug.— £21-1-0 „
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...May-June—Dunkirk... 66 6 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal ......
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ... 50 3 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ... 52 3 „
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ......
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. ......
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels, May-June—Hull ...£6-13-6 „
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London. ......
Wheat. Choice white Karachi May-June—London... 38 „
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) May-June—London... 37 9 „
Do. Club No. 2...May-June—London ... 38 „
Do. Choice white Delhi May-June—London— Noml.
Do. Tone of Market at Close. ......
Do. South Australian ...May-June.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. do
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ......
Do. Red Graded American per central ... 7 8 1-4 July option
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... 3380000 qrs
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

SUGAR.

LONDON, May 6.
German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ...May-June 9 9 3-4 „
German Beetroot. 88 per cent.
F. O. B. H'burg. June 9 10 1-2 „
„ Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June... 13 1 1-2 „
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) June-July— 13 3 „
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India May-June 12 6 „
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India June-July 12 7 1-2 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...May 12 3 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— May-June 13 9 „
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— June-July... 14 1 1-2 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. ......
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... ...

LONDON, May 6.

JAVA SUGAR.

Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June... 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F Calcutta ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. 10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June... 11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June ......
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June... 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June ......
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June .. 12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June .. ..
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. .. 12
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet and
Special Feature ... } unchanged.

LONDON, May 6.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	69	10	0
„ Best English Selected.	75	10	0
„ Braziers	82	0	0
„ Tone of Market ...	Firm		
Hard Spelter	......		
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	£233	0	0
Yellow Metal			7d
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O, B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11	15	0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	7	3
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3	7	6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	1	6
Lead Pig English	18	17	6
Tone of Steel Market ...	......		
Silver, Spot	27 5-8		
„ 2 months hence ...	27 7-8		
Tone of Market— ...	Quiet and unchanged		

LONDON, May 6.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 27 5-8
Silver 2 Months... ... 27 7-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ... Unchanged
Rentes 3 p. c.... ... £ 85 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ... £ 75 3-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... £ 90 1-4
Sterling loan ... ... £ 90 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... £ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ... £ 64
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... do.
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 pr. ct.
Exchange on India 80 Days Sight 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·21
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·46
New york (Demand Bills) dls ... ... 4·86 1-2
Interest day to day loans 3
Do. 7 days Market loans 3 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 3 13-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... 3 13-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 1-2

LIVERPOOL, May. 7.

OPENING COTTON.
Days Estimated Sales ... 6,000 bales.
Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·38	6·35
June-July...	6·35	6·32
July-Aug....	6·32	6·29
Aug.-Sept...	6·22	6·19
Sept.-Oct....	6·09	6·06
Oct.-Nov....	5·02	5·99
Nov.-Dec....	5·99	5·96
Dec.-Jan...	5·98	5·95
Jan.-Feb....	5·98	5·95

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, May 5.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—
Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ... £21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 3rd May 1913, by Council Bills* £2,733,784
Balance to be remitted from 4th May 1913 to 31st March 1914 £18,916,216

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 6th May, to 6 a.m. on the 7th May:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total........................	29	26
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	115

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume. Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular A trial of it will convince you.—MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1715
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	651-2
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1400
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12⅜
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	86½
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	76 xd
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ..	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ..	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	725
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	545
Century ...	100	100	3	265
Central India ...	500	500	70	2185
China ...	1000	1000	...	750
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1455
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	785
Crescent ...	100	100	4	117½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1160
Crown ..	500	500	20	100
David ..	450	250	10	511½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	485
Empress ...	500	500	...	152½
Edward Sassoon Mill ..	200	200	Nil	185
Fazulbhoy ..	250	250	...	525
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1660
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	367½
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough	500	500	15	420
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	92½
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	147½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	280
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1840
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	760
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	3160
Madhauji Dharamsay ..	500	500	65	1425
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3185
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3050
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1070
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	150
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sipon ..	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton .	1000	1000	50	797
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ..	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1835
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	290
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1700
Textile	500	500	20	1405
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	422
do P	500	500	Nil	637
Western India ...	1000	1000	·25	621

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	127
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.........	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	855
New Berar	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Comri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	672½
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	} 136
Do. M'pur Khas-Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	600
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	133
Central Provinces..	25		4½	97
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 .	120

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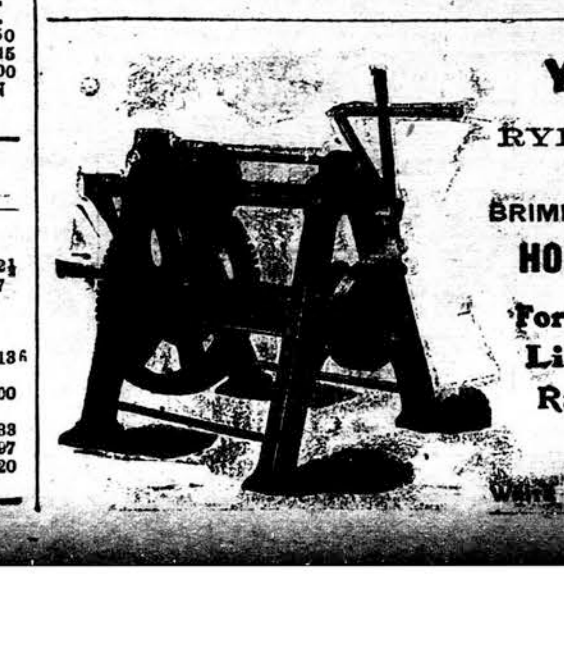
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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

DISPOSAL OF INSOLVENCY MATTERS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah presided yesterday on the original side and heard applications on behalf of various insolvents.

In the matter of Messrs. Kushru Shahegan and Brothers, an insolvent firm, Mr. J. D. Davar appeared on behalf of Sheria Rustamodia and applied for an order for the transfer of certain share certificates to the Official Assignee. Mr. Davar stated that certificates of certain shares in the Tata Iron and Steel Works Co., Ld., and in the Bank of India had been deposited by the manager of the firm, and they were at present in the custody of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla. They were deposited not as by the manager of the firm but as by the agent, Shahegan. Mr. Davar prayed for an order for the transfer of these shares to the custody of the Official Assignee, as he was the proper person, since the insolvency proceedings, to have the keeping of the same.

His Lordship passed an order as prayed for in the application.

Mr. F. Motiwala applied for an interim order for protection on behalf of Moolji Bhimsey Shah, an insolvent, who is at present in jail. Mr. Motiwala stated that the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar refused to give his client an interim order for contempt of court, as he did not keep an undertaking to appear before Mr. Davar in his chamber on a particular day. On a subsequent day an application was presented before the Chief Justice, who on a technical point declined to grant the order sought for. The present was a fresh application, and the insolvent had tendered an apology for his contempt of court. Mr. Motiwala stated that the apology was sufficient to give his client a favourable order, and further, he had been for forty days in jail. Apparently the opposing parties were not against the granting of his client's application at this stage, since they had not come forward to contest the present application.

His Lordship granted an interim order for two months, directing that the insolvent should not be arrested for contempt of court within that period.

Mr. Motiwalla prayed for an interim order for three months on behalf of Narayen Vithu Kaher, an insolvent. The order was granted.

Mr. Thucker, appeared on behalf of Framroz Sorabji Kanga, an opposing creditor in the matter of Nowroji Hormasji Gora, an insolvent, and prayed for an order dismissing the insolvency petition. Mr. Thucker stated that the schedule had been filed last year but since then no proceedings had been instituted. In such cases rule 21 of the old Insolvency Act authorised the Court to dismiss the petition on an application to that effect from any of the opposing creditors.

His Lordship granted the application.

In the matter of Bhandarji Edulji Khoja and another, Mr. Motiwalla appeared on behalf of the insolvents and applied that their application be heard on the 16th of July.

The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were discharged:—

Sabjeali Bhimji Khoja; Harjivan Naran Dhobi and another; Meherali Rowji Khoja; Shorabji Dunjibhoy Anklesaria; Devji Walji Surti and another; Damodar Sakharam Mahatre; Suleman Jokhi Shaik; Dossabhai Furdunji Guzdar and Moti Ludha Khoja.

The discharges of the following insolvents were adjourned:—Narotum Kuher Koli and another; Vallabh Naran Koli and another; George Cargill Gillespie; Sukharam Krishnaji Palekar; Bhagwandas Nathu Thucker; Peter Paul Brassey; Mohan Moti Gowli and others; Allarakhia Kaya Mistri; Chathurbhuj Jaichand Shah and Jusab Esmail Memon.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED TRESPASS AND GAMBLING.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Smith charged one Sorabji Chessan and nine others with trespass into a flat in a building belonging to one Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy in Bomanji Lane, Parsi Bazaar. The first accused Sorabji Chessan lived on the third floor of the building and it is said that the landlord of the building and the Police Commissioner had received several anonymous letters, stating that Chessan kept a gaming house on the fourth floor of the building, which was vacant. On the night of the 28th ultimo Inspector Smith raided the house. He first sent a constable disguised as a postman and then himself arrested the accused.

The accused were charged with trespass and gambling. The case against each of the accused persons was heard separately, but the evidence recorded against each was the same. Mr Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy, the owner of the building, said that the flat was vacant and that he hadnot given permission to anybody to use the place.

All the accused, except the third, were fined Rs. 15 each on the charge of trespass. The case against the third accused has been adjourned as he wished to call further evidence in.

The hearing of the charge of gambling has been postponed till the 16th instant.

THEFT OF NOSE-RING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistsate, Sub-Inspector Shiraz charged one Gulamally Abdul Hussain, with the theft of a nose-ring valued at Rs 13, belonging to a room-mate of his, named Dawoodbhoy. The complainant and the accused lived together in a room at Dhobie Talao. On Tuesday morning, Dawood went out and, on his return, a piece of cloth, which he had kept in his cupboard, was lying on the floor. On examining his cupboard, he missed a nose-ring he had kept there, and searched the accused from whom he recovered the ornament.

The accused said the charge had been concocted as he had failed to pay the complainant some money he owed him.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25.

A ROWDY TAILOR.

Caitan Fernandez, a Goan tailor, was yesterday placed by Sub-Inspector Shirazee, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, and charged with causing a drunken brawl on the public road, and assaulting one Mahomed Khan and twelve other persons. It appears that, on Monday night, Caitan had drunk too much liquor and struck several people with a stick in Trinity-street. Two men were so injured that they were rendered unconscious.

The accused had several previous convictions for similar offences, and was sentenced by the Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment and was further ordered to find a surety for Rs. 100 to keep the peace for one year.

MAN'S DEPENDENCE ON GRAIN.

TREES—"THE GREAT PRODUCTIVE ENGINES."

There is a very striking article in "Harper's Magazine" by Professor J. Russell Smith, Professor of Industry at the University of Pennsylvania, in which he urges us to keep the plough, but not to depend on it. He shows what a romance of industry is possible if we plant trees instead of grains, and he draws a graphic picture of that past woman to whom we owe our daily bread.

"The nomad wife had for thousands of years been feeding her family on walnuts, chestnuts, acorns, almonds, apples, and cherries," says Professor Smith. "There they stood, these trees, then as now the great engines of nature, producing to-day as no grains can produce. At their feet stood a few feeble plants with one or two fat seeds. These feeble ones have become the food and the agriculture of mankind, not because they were especially certain or especially productive or especially good or especially nutritious, but because, being annuals, they appealed to the nomad's wife by giving quick returns. Therefore we have improved them. Therefore we all eat bread made of grains. In depending upon these puny props we give ourselves great and often needless labour, and because of the weakness of our plant servants more than half the productive possibilities of the world are unattained.

GRAINS ARE WEAKLINGS.

"The grains are weaklings all. They are so feeble that they must have the earth especially prepared for them. The ground must be ploughed, which is, in itself, an act of violence against nature. Special care is often necessary to protect them from the overpowering strength of those more vigorous plants we call weeds, and when the harvest comes it is often a small handful in comparison to yields of tree crops—the engines of nature which have for ages been giving man the most astonishing object-lessons of production and inviting him to improve them rather than the feeble grains.

"Agriculture as it exists to-day chiefly depends upon the work of the primeval woman. We are indebted to her for the greatest of all economic services. She tamed the young of the more tamable animals and gave them to her savage husband. The wife of the nomad became the wife of the farmer, and she made a farmer of her son by placing in his hands the precious seed of the grains, the present basis of agriculture, the bread of man, the food of his domesticated menagerie. Where," Professor Smith asks, "did the ancient mother get these precious seeds?

"In many cases we do not know, and cannot even guess. She found some plant with one or two rich seeds, planted them and then generation after generation her descendants picked over their little grain patches, selecting seeds to be preciously preserved from the harvest festival, which we now call Easter. By this process, running on through unknown generations of men, the plants became so changed by the artificial application of Darwin's law of selection that now no botanist dares suggest what plant or plants were the wild forbears of some of the present grain from which the world to-day obtains its bread."

IS HER WORK FINAL?

"We owe out daily bread to this tent or cave-dwelling ancestress. But," Professor Smith goes on to say, "shall we accept her work as final? Can science do no better than follow along the path she has laid out? When the nomad's wife began picking and storing seeds to raise a little vegetable food to vary the monotony of her dinner, she did not scientifically examine the resources of the plant world and pick out and develop the stocks that would ultimately prove to be the best and most productive for the human race. The poor creature lived from hand to mouth, and, as she gradually evolved a garden with her own back-tiring labour, she inevitably moved along the lines of least resistance. That," the Professor declares, "is what ails agriculture now when it is still following in her footsteps. When she wanted to raise a crop, she wanted quick returns. It is hard to imagine a savage planting a walnut and waiting ten years for the harvest! Our first gardeners naturally began with quick-growing plant annuals, which had the advantage of quick returns—plant in the spring and eat in the fall."

Professor Smith's great argument is that the agriculture of tree crops is the agriculture of great yields—the great productive engines of the plant kingdom.

WHERE TO GET GREAT YIELDS.

"The rocky chestnut-fields of Italy, he contends, yield approximately the same return per acre as the rich wheat fields of the United States. The wheat lands must be ploughed for each crop. The chestnut orchards, source of bread and food for thousands of mountaineers, have not been ploughed in ten thousand years. Even this tree crop is representative of ancient change rather than modern science, and could be vastly enriched. The agriculture of tree crops is the agriculture of great yields. Professor Smith instances one particular acre in apple trees that yielded 44,000 pounds of saleable fruit in one year But the methods followed in producing tree crops have been as unenlightened as those of the nomad's wife in selecting grains for planting.

"'Many a splendid fruit-tree, fit to found a variety the equal of any of its species, has risen by chance, fruited gloriously, and died unknown. The names of the varieties show their, chance origins—Stark a nurseryman; Grimes Golden, from a road side tree discovered by school children in York County, Pennsylvania and so on down the list of our common fruits. Most of the fruit trees that grow naturally are of mixed parentage—that is to say, chance hybrids—unique each a variety of its own. Mr. Luther Burbank has methodically used this method deliberately, with results that are well known. His creations of flowers and plums, and walnuts are wonderful agregations of the desirable qualities of various ancestors."

"Mr. Burbank, pioneer, used the facts of science before the scientists had worked out the law. Now, at last science has caught up with his experiments. We need no longer depend on chance. We understand the laws of plant breeding. As a result 'the agriculture of great yields'—tree crops—will receive a larger measure of our attention. At present fruit bearing trees cover only a fraction of soil of the earth as compared with the area given over to less productive grains and grasses. Scientific plant breeding will transform agriculture as the steam engine has transformed transportations, for it will enable us to harness the trees, the great productive engines of the plant kingdom.'

"For three centuries astounding possibilities of crops have been negligently cut down and burned up to make room for wheat and corp

DOUBLE FOOD PRODUCTION.

"It will not do," Professor Smith emphatically declares, "to depend for the work of studying and experimenting along the lines of the agriculture of the future on enthusiastic individuals. Every State in the Union and the United States Government should take it up.

"Properly worked out, it can double the food production of the United States. We have not yet learned how to unlock one-half of our agricultural resources. Agriculture depends on plants, and plants depend on heat, light, fertility, and moisture. Now we have added to those four the purely unnatural and complicating fifth qualification—suitability of the land to be ploughed and to stand ploughing.

"This last qualification arose in the day of the ancient nomad's wife. 'It came along with the crooked stick with which for so many centuries we scratched the ground. Let us keep the plough, but cease to depend upon it so completely.'"

WOMEN'S SKILL AS FENCERS.

DISTINGUISHED PUP FAMOUS SALOON.

One of London's best known institutions, Bertrand's Fencing Academy, enters upon the sixtieth year of its existence next Tuesday, and to celebrate the occasion M. Felix Bertrand, the son of the founder, is organising a "grande fete d'escrime," to be held at the Victoria Hall, Hotel Cesil, in which practically all the masters of the foil and the sword, British and foreign, will participate.

That the art of fencing still flourishes in this country is evident from the fact that the "Salle Bertrand" is as enthusiastically patronised by Royalty, the Stage, and the social world as it was during the last two reigns.

In the spacious fencing saloon in Warwick-street, Regent-street, many mementoes of distinguished pupils may still be seen, such as the rapiers, guards, and helmets used by the Prince Imperial.

It was to this room that Fechter went with Charles Dickens to rehearse his stage duels, and here, too, the thrilling fight in 'The Dead Heart" between the late Sir Henry Irving as Robert Landry and Sir Squire Bancroft as the Abbe Latour was arranged.

"We have stage-managed almost every notable duel that has been witnessed on the London boards," M. Felix Bertrand told a "Daily News" representative in mail week. "Among the many distinguished actors and actresses whom we have taught are Sir Herbert Tree, who practised assiduously in this room for many days before his production of "Hamlet." Sir George Alexander, Mr. Lewis Waller, Mr. Oscar Asche, Mr. Martin Harvey, Lady Tree, Miss Ellaline Terriss, and Miss Marie Tempest."

"Is fencing as popular among women as among men," he was asked.?

"Quite," was the reply. "In fact, we have had a large number of Society ladies visiting our academy, among them the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and Lady Tweedmouth. And you know, of course, that among my father's best pupils were the three daughters of King Edward—the Princess Royal, Princess Victoria, and the Queen of Norway.

"Personally," he added, "I think that there is more graceful or healthy exercise for women than fencing. We always teach our pupils to fence with both hands, and thus every muscle of the body is benefited. And the quickness with which woman learn is marvellous.

Mr. Bertrand also spoke enthusiastically of the progress that is being steadily made by British fencers generally.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valencia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busbire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia. Elassona re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kosonika, Krativa, Kitzbeko, Vizes (Keorprulu), Bauchitron, Sotolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (29-4-13).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication between Mexican States of Chihuhua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Communication between Loanda and Melange and Novo Redondo is normal (7-5-13)

Bhamo route to China restored (7-5-13).

PRINCE OF THINKERS.

SCIENTIST WHO DECLARES WE ARE DESCENDED FROM FROGS.

The "Prince of Thinkers," M. Pierre Brisset, was crowned in mail week with much magnificent ceremony in the Latin Quarter of Paris. He is a little cold gentleman from Angers, and has achieved fame by his work in biological research. He has not feared to cross swords with the theories of Darwin. He boldly declares that man is descended from the frog, and has written two bulky volumes to prove it. When he arrived in Paris he was met by a large body of students and actors. A discourse of welcome was pronounced from a luggage trolley by a tragedian out of employment.

"The Prince" replied, and then he was conducted through the quarter with much ceremony and was taken to see Rodin's statue "The Thinker" before the Pantheon.

He was greatly puzzled, and asked: "Why did he have to discard his clothing in order to think?"

After the grand banquet given in his honour in the evening he was duly crowned "Prince of Thinkers," and next morning departed with his crown in a cardboard box for his native town, after a few hours of fame and triumph which will probably last him to the end of his life.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 26th April, 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th Apr. 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	1807900	4760500	6568400
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·83	50000	121700	171700
B.-Kotah By ...	40·29	3900	10900	14800
Total...	2956·73	1861800	4893100	6754900
Earnings for crdg 7 days ending 26th Apr 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1654949	4847434	6512383
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	18963	56670	75633
B.-Kotah By ...	40·29	3163	11233	14396
Total...	2957·25	1677075	4915337	6602412
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P. Ry	— 0·52	+142951	—86534	+ 56017
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 3037	+65030	+ 96067
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 737	— 333	+ 404

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th April, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 226000	Rs. 390000	Rs. 7000	Rs 623000
Or per mile of Ry ...	124	213	4	341
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	651000	895000	19000	1565000
Total for 4 weeks ...	877000	1285000	26000	2188000
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year.	257550	385625	7490	650685
Per mile of Ry do...	141	211	4	356
Total to cor. date do...	857055	1507078	27820	2291953

Decrease for the week-----Rs. 27,665
Do. to date ..... „ 2,03,953

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th April 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 223000	Rs. 630000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 857000
Or per mile of Ry ..	236	666	4	906
For previous 3 weeks of half year..	595000	1398000	11000	2004000
Total for 4 weeks. ...	818000	2028000	15000	2861000
Comparison. Total for cor. period of previous year...	222490	501292	3440	727312
Per mile of Ry. do...	236	530	4	770
Total to cor. date do...	835477	1854594	12775	2702846

Increase for the week ...Rs. 129,688
Do. to date ..... „ 158,154

A TRAM ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday night, one Santu Tukaram, while crossing the tram-lines on Parel-road, slipped and fell in front of a tram-car in motion; and before he could recover himself, the wheels of the car passed over his left leg, fracturing the bone. He was immediately removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

A message from Wuchang, China, states that another proclamation has been issued by General Li on discipline among the soldiers. Many liberties will be curtailed for the future. Gatherings and wild talk in teashops and elsewhere is especially forbidden. An anti-government plot has come to light within the last few days; among those executed have been one or two officials and some of General Li's own bodyguard. The situation, however, has been quiet.

WHAT Glaxo IS

"THE FOOD THAT BUILDS BONNIE BABIES"

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT



TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.

GLAXO is a New Zealand dairy product in which cow's milk is dried to a Powder after having been enriched with extra cream and milk sugar to bring it up to the standard of healthy breast milk. It has the great merit of not creating the hard curd of unmodified cow's milk, and consequently can be easily and quickly digested by a young or weak baby.

It is a powder and only requires mixing with hot water to at once make a purified germ-free enrich milk.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT



TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.

Glaxo is economical as no milk has to be added. However hot or sultry the weather, Glaxo is always sweet and fresh.

Because Glaxo contains no starch, flour or cane sugar, but is a natural dairy preparation and not a patent food, it is largely used as many Children's Hospitals in London and recommended by doctors.

FREE:—Ask your Chemist for the GLAXO BABY BOOK—it will interest you and benefit your baby.

In sealed tins at Rs. 1-2, and Rs. 2-0 of all Chemists and Stores.

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.



			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever,	'A' qual.		25
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TERRIBLE RASH ALL OVER LIMBS

Scratched Until Blood Flowed from Sores. Worse in Bed. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Improvement from the First. Now Completely Cured.



"A terrible rash broke out all over my arms and legs. The spots came out about the size of the points of pins and I suffered very much particularly after I went to bed. I was reluctantly forced to scratch my arms and legs until the blood flowed from the sores. I took all sorts of medicine but without avail and I also consulted a doctor. He sent me two boxes of ointment and told me to rub the ointment well into the parts affected before going to bed. I did as directed but instead of getting relief I only got worse.

The rash was always increasing but it only affected my arms and legs. I used to feel worse after getting warm in bed, so much so that I dreaded going to bed at all. Never shall I forget the pain I endured all along. I would scratch the very flesh off as well as the skin. I wrote to a friend about it and he sent me a box of ointment, but it did no good. I read about the Cuticura Remedies in the paper and I decided to give them a trial at any cost. I got two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and began using them as directed. From the first there was an improvement and in about three months' time I was completely cured and am now able to sleep quite soundly." (Signed) J. ... Staunton, Carnacon, Ballyglass, Co. Mayo, Ireland, April 15, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment afford the speediest and most economical treatment for itching, burning, bleeding, and crusted skin and scalp humours, of young and old. A single set is often sufficient when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and scalp affections, will be sent, post-free, on application to Mailer, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
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It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

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Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.

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FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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THE
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IN INDIA 1846.
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A Bonus of Rs. 15 per annum was added to each Rs. 1,000 assured under with Profit policies, at the last Investigation.

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	6,551 for	3¼ Crores of Rupees
New Premiums (1911)	... 16 Lakhs	"
Annual Income	... 2¼ Crores	
Assets	... 9	" "
Total Payments under Policies	... 42	" "
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910	... 65 Lakhs	"

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PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
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ESTABLISHED 1874.
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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
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Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	4	12	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	4	0	per 2 tins
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The Company 's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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Order books supplied gratis on application.

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J. BEGBIE,
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.
PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
Vaidya Shastri,
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
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INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
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Guaranteed best English cement.
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Sample Tin of Nestle Brand Condensed Milk, Nestle Milk Food, Kohler's pure soluble Cocoa, Nestle Swiss Milk Chocolate, and Nestle Nut Milk Chocolate on receipt of 4-anna stamp to defray postage and packing.
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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 8th May, 1913.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

THE Scottish Home Rule Bill which has been introduced into Parliament, is evidently the work of the Scottish members themselves and not of the present Government. The subject was not before the people of Scotland at the last general election, and until the opinion of the electors is clearly expressed, it is not likely that any Government will meddle with the question. It is probable that not one per cent. of the Scotsmen in India, wish to see the line of separation between the Northern and the Southern Kingdoms more distinct than at present. However heavily the disadvantages of the connection weigh upon the minds of patriots at Home, the Scot abroad is able to see the other side of the question, and to realize that Scotland loses nothing in solid gain from union with the richer country to the south. The same thing is true among the many Irishmen, who seek their fortunes and who rise to distinction in the service of the Crown in the different parts of the Empire. It is something to be born an Irishman or a Scotsman, but it is something also to belong to the British Empire, of which when, all is said, England is the heart and centre, and the English spirit of justice and freedom is the controlling power. Sentiments are not to be despised but to be cherished and developed, and no statesman would ever ignore the strength and the value of those local ties and associations which make a people brave and strong. If for no other reason than that Ireland and Scotland have supplied the Empire with some of the finest troops that the world has ever seen, British statesmen must always look favourably upon any proposal for nourishing attachment to the soil of both these beautiful countries. But it is equally true that no statesman can or ought to neglect the economic considerations of the question and act upon sentiment alone.

The Scottish people with their respect for economics and their capacity for trade and commerce are not, in our opinion, likely to forego the benefits of the present arrangement for sentimental reasons alone; and it will take a great deal to convince them that they will be better off with a Parliament and a constitution of their own than they are now. The truth is that Home Rule, either for Ireland or for Scotland, is an economic impossibility. That view was several times expressed in these columns before the Irish Home Rule Bill was introduced; and the terms of the Bill now awaiting the consent of the Lords and of the Sovereign only confirmed that opinion. After years of discussion and scrutinising of possible ways, the Government could solve the financial difficulties of Home Rule only by handing over to the Irish Government the control of the Post Office and the Customs. Apart from the unfairness of such an arrangement, for Ireland is to contribute nothing to Imperial funds, while using the revenues that come from these imperial sources,—does any one believe that the Irish Post Office will be as efficient under local government as it is now? Ireland can only manage her affairs apparently at the cost of injustice to England, and by the sacrifice of efficiency. If ever a federal system of local government,—Home Rule all round as it is called,—is instituted, Ireland will necessarily have to give up her Post Office and Customs privileges or else, Scotland, England, and Wales must each run Post Offices and Customs of their own. When that time comes, if it ever does come, the smaller nationalities will discover for themselves that they are dependent upon England for everything more than the necessaries of life. England can easily afford to be independent of Ireland and Scotland, but the smaller and poorer countries cannot afford to be independent of their great and rich neighbour. At the present time England finances both the poorer countries and without English gold, Scottish and Irish Post Offices and Telegraphs, Education, Old Age Pensions, and even the Government's latest fad of compulsory insurance for working people, would all be managed less efficiently and yield smaller benefits in the poorer countries than in England itself. It cannot be otherwise. Three-fourths of the surface of Scotland is uncultivated moorland; and if the Scottish people wish to keep pace with their richer fellow-subjects in England, in the provision of the amenities of national life, they must be prepared either to tax themselves more heavily for their pet projects or be content to accept pecuniary help. So long as the countries form an administrative unit as they do just now, there is no dishonour or unfairness in receiving or in giving relief for local insufficiency, any more than in extending telegraphic communication; for instance in the Western Isles; but if people insist on administering their own affairs, then they must expect to pay for their administration, and neither Ireland nor Scotland can afford to pay as much for administration or even for justice as the richer and more populous country with which their fortunes are bound.

The promoters of the Scottish Bill see this for themselves, and they have purposely excluded the Post Office and the Customs from the scope of their measure. But when the question comes to be argued out by the Scottish people, it will not be surprising to hear that the present system, in which all the pecuniary advantage are on the side of Scotland, will be preferred to any device for local government, however attractive it may be. It is safe to say that the Scottish people, whatever the feelings of the Irish are, will not accept doles. If they cannot pay for their own education and old age pensions, they will not look to be financed by the English treasury, and they will want to pay their fair proportion of the cost of national defence. While the countries are united and while an equal rate for imperial purposes and equal grants for imperial objects prevail all over the United Kingdom, there is no difference between England helping Scotland and Belgravia helping Whitechapel; but if Scotland is separated from England, the Scottish people will either have to pay heavily for efficient administration or accept the comparative poverty of their country as a fact. If we know anything of the Scots, we can predict that while they may face this latter alternative, they will not agree to live on the charity of their more affluent neighbours.

THE ADVISORSHIPS TO STUDENTS. MR. MONTAGU'S reply to Sir John Rees' comprehensive question regarding Indian students in Britain and the newly-created advisorships, is very unsatisfactory. When these new offices were first announced, it was certainly understood in India that surveillance to a reasonable degree would be exercised over all students in regard to certain matters, in which experience had shown that surveillance was necessary. These matters were, for instance, such as the students' choice of lodings, and in some cases no doubt, their companions also. Much tact and discretion would naturally require to be used in discharging such functions, for surveillance to an unreasonable degree would rightly be resented by the students. However, there appears to have been from the very outset an organised endeavour on the part of the Indian students in the various centres to resist the exercise of any control at all by the advisors, and the Government seemingly has been weak enough to give way to this. Mr. Montagu now tells us that there is no intention to exercise surveillance, and that the advisor restricts himself to the giving of advice, which the student may follow or may not. Obviously, the men who most need advice are those who are most likely to avoid it, and the advisor's functions amount to no more than might very well be undertaken, and probably hitherto have been undertaken, by the authorities of universities and colleges. We are strongly of opinion that in certain matters the advisors should have control over the students, and in cases where that control is defied should be authorised to recommend to a committee of the India Office the student's return to India.

PIRACY IN CANTON RIVER. DETAILS of the piratical attack on a British steamer in the Canton river, which we published yesterday, seem to show the inadequate patrol by the gunboats maintained for the purpose and the slackness of the police at Hongkong. Piracies of the kind were common enough in days gone by but not for six years has there been a similar outrage. The pirates, most of whom were of respectable appearance, took passages in the steamer, and as soon as she had entered Chinese waters, they rushed the ship fore and aft, overpowering the officers and taking possession. After collecting all the loot available, they beached the ship, disabled the engines and escaped. Though the police are supposed to search passengers at the time of embarkation, the band succeeded in carrying revolvers and automatic pistols on board—one account asserting that the weapons were smuggled on board by women confederates. But if women assisted in the piracy, one, at all events, rendered good service to the victims; for, a lady missionary who was among the passengers, succeeded in dissuading the pirates from taking the lives of the ship's officers which the bulk of them were inclined to. It is remarkable that both the gunboats employed in patrolling the river were at Hongkong at the time of the occurrence.

MR. PREMCHUND TO PRODUCE RAIN. HURRUCKCHAND of Beawar has written a remarkable treatise on the best method of producing good rains in India. In it he tells us that "the rains are still on the way of getting more reduced or weakened or perhaps totally abolished" and he adduces facts and reasons to show that "numerous trees are very much essential to produce good rains on the land area of the earth." Government must not leave the matter to public enterprise and the public must not leave it to Government, but both must work together to plant trees, fruit trees, mangoes for choice and then "poor people will be saved from terrible poverty, beggary, robbery and crimes and will get sufficient honest work and bread." Finally, Mr. Premchand, who has incurred considerable expense in printing and circulating his views, begs to add that "the industry and knowledge, combined with character, are the best human qualities to secure all happiness, progress and ultimate heavenly gains, while idleness, ignorance, and sinfulness are sure to bring about the most destructive vices, miseries and hell." But what all this has to do with the production of good rains is not clear.

THE OPIUM QUESTION. IN plainly asking the British Government to consent to the rescission of the main articles of the Opium Agreement, the Chinese Government is at last acting in an open and straightforward manner. If the proposal to discuss the matter is accepted, as we have little doubt it will be, it will give Britain the opportunity to make a stipulation for some measure, which will adequately compensate Indian exporters for the losses they have sustained through Chinese action at the Treaty ports, causing the accumulation there of large unsold stocks. As it was recently reported that these are now being got rid of with some rapidity, there should be little difficulty in arranging this. The justice of such a measure was recently recognised by the missionaries and Christian bodies in China, when they opened a fund with the object of purchasing and destroying the remaining stocks. Britain, thus, will have no excuse for neglecting the interests of Indian merchants.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer "Malta" arrived at London on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

THE Mysore Government has published the official account of the proceedings of the twenty-ninth session of its Representative Assembly, held at Mysore in October last. The attendance of members at the gathering is shown to have been a record one, 259 being present out of 285.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 18.

For some time past the French Press has been endeavouring to stir up French public opinion against Germany. Once more attempts are being made to inoculate the citizens of France, with the fear of a coming German invasion. Lying statements of all kinds are being spread abroad, maps are being shown with the provinces of Champagne and Burgundy already marked in as German provinces, and it is actually maintained that these maps are in use in German schools. This chauvinistic movement has even forced the French Government to bring in a Bill for the reintroduction of the three years' military service, but, on the other hand, the authorities seem likely to encounter a severe opposition in the Chamber and from the more level-headed elements of provincial France, so that they feel that they are running a certain danger of riding for a fall. The Nationalists are in constant dread of seeing their position weakened, and, for this reason, they are turning their whole attention to the alleged German peril. Bearing all this in mind, those who know the peculiarities of the French Press will have no difficulty in understanding that, whatever the German Chancellor might have said in his recent speech, it would have been turned and twisted about to suit the political requirements of the moment. And that is just what actually took place, but to an extent that would have hardly been deemed credible. The German statesman based the new Army Bill on the necessities of Germany's geographical position, being placed as she is between France, on the one side, and the Slavonic world, on the other. What he actually said about France ran as follows: "Our relations to the French Government are good. In his great speech of January 1887, Bismarck described the situation between Germany and France, and depicted the historical development of the relations between the two countries, and showed how they had been influenced by the French national character. On this occasion Bismarck said: 'If we could be sure that the French would keep the peace as long as we did not attack them, no war would ever take place'. In this respect the situation remains unchanged. During a period of 40 years, even at the most critical moments, we have so repeatedly proved, both to France and the world, that we wish to live at peace with our Western neighbour, that this wish of ours needs no further confirmation by mere words. At that time Bismarck anticipated a French attack on the first occasion that a bellicose Government, or one forced into an aggressive foreign policy by inner difficulties, should come into power, or in the event of France believing for some reason or other, that she was our superior, either through confidence in her own military strength, or relying on existing alliances. Bismarck did not live to see either of these eventualities. I myself have every reason to believe that the present French Government is desirous of living in neighbourly peace with us. But no one can tell whether the future will bring a change, and what such change will be. In comparison with the state of affairs when Bismarck made this speech 25 years ago, it is my opinion that the likelihood of the Cabinets of the Great Powers forming a centre of warlike aspirations, has rather decreased than increased. It is impossible for any one to imagine the dimensions that a great European war would assume, and to picture the misery and destruction that such a conflagration would bring to the Peoples of Europe. All past wars would prove mere child's play in comparison. No responsible Statesman will be inclined recklessly to apply the match to the powder. The tendency to acts of this kind has decreased. But on the other hand the force of public opinion has increased, and public opinion is becoming more and more influenced by those who cry loudest. The more democratic the institutions of a country, the more public opinion is influenced in times of excitement and passion by minorities and not majorities. Despite the warlike and valiant qualities of the French, despite their pride in their fame and honour, despite their patriotism, and despite their willingness to make every sacrifice for their country. I do not believe that the bulk of the nation is anxious for war. But the situation which Bismarck feared has come into being; not only does this apply to chauvinistic circles, but also far larger sections of the population, including even the more peaceful and cautious elements, are affected.

Relying on the strength or their own army, on the alliance with Russia, and possibly also putting their trust in England, the general opinion of the French people is that France, if not our superior, is, at the present moment, at least our equal. And this is the dangerous side of the present rivival of national feeling in France, however admirable this movement is from other points of view. The manner in which the most hot-headed and Chauvinistically inclined elements continue to turn their attacks against Germany, is becoming too marked. The French army is 'good, according to military opinions, it is even very good. It is the darling, the pride, and the hope of the nation. The whole French people, irrespective of party, are doing all that can be done for it, but on the other side of the Vosges, a mass of Chauvinistic literature has appeared, which, while speaking with just pride of the French army, seeks to show the inferiority of the German army in a future war. These writers continue to insist on the alleged superiority of the French artillery, on the greater skill of French aviators, on the better training of the French soldier, and, at the same time, a picture is drawn of the masses of Russian cavalry and Russian infantry which are to come swarming into our land.

All this is but an illusion, but an illusion of this kind has already driven France into making war against us.

Nobody who knows modern France and modern French history can fail to recognise the truth of the picture that is presented by the German Chancellor.

Of course the French Press will not hear a word of all this. It professes to see a threat to France in the Chancellor's speech, and only draws one conclusion from his remarks, that France must increase her armaments. In a word, the French papers are putting the interpretation on the speech which best suits their own purposes.

GERMAN EXPORT TRADE IN 1912. Even beyond expectations, recently issued statistics show that trade between the German Empire and foreign countries has increased. In comparison with the previous year, imports show a rise of 586 millions of marks, whereas the exports show an increase of 782 millions of marks to that entire foreign trade, shows an imposing addition of 1,368 million marks. The entire value of the German export trade now amounts to nearly twenty milliards of marks.

If we compare these figures with those of the year 1907, which is supposed to have represented the climax of a long period of trade prosperity, we have to record an increase of 3 per cent, in round numbers. Therefore the German Press is justified in greeting this symptom with satisfaction as a sign of a further extraordinary industrial boom. As a matter of fact all branches of German industry can show an unexpected increase of sales.

It must, of course, be borne in mind that there has been a general rise of prices in the markets of the world for most wares, so that the increase in the amount of goods bought and sold does not entirely correspond with the additional sums realized. But the increased value of the import and export trade has been too great to be alone explained by the existing rise in prices. Furthermore, in the case of those classes of wares in which the difference is most conspicuous, the import figures either remain the same or, in some cases, show a decline. For instance, in the case of coal and kindred fuels, the exports have increased from 507 to 614 million marks, whereas the imports have remained so low as to be scarcely worth of mention. Iron and iron alloys have increased from 1,002 to 1,137 million marks, whereas the import of these articles has only risen from 100 to 10 millions of marks. During the year 1912, German exported machines to the value of 628 million marks (as compared with 544 million marks in the previous year). In the electric branch, exports have risen from 208 to 233 million marks, whereas the increase of sales thus recorded is surpassed by the products of the goldsmith industry the figures for which show exports to the value of 151 million marks, as compared with 112 million marks during the previous twelve months. Dyes and colours were exported abroad to the value of 277 million marks (the figures for the previous year were 250 million); paper, papier mache and wares made from this material were exported for 231 million marks (as compared with 227 million). In the case of copper and copper alloys the sales have risen from 183 million marks to 209 million marks. Furs and skins have been exported for 182 million marks, whereas these exports only amounted to 137 million marks during the year 1911. Agricultural products also show an increased export trade: cereals, market garde produce and fodder were sent to foreign markets to the value of 505 million marks, and animals and animal produce to the value of 334 million marks showing in both cases an increase of 10 per cent. as compared with the year before. In the case of some new industries, the export figures reveal a sudden upward jump; as for instance, in the case of wares, made from India rubber the exports in which have risen from 43 million of marks to 105 millions. On the other hand there has been either very small progress or, in some cases, a slight retrograde movement in the case of a number of well-established export industries. For example, the wool industry shows a falling off in its exports from 425 million marks to 414 millions. The silk and half-silk industries can only record and increase of from 237 to 238 million marks, linen, hemp, and jute articles have risen from 43 to 45 millions of marks, and the mantle trade only shows an increase from 112 to 116 million marks, whereas the export of clay goods has risen from 95 to 101 million marks. In these industries, the export tables for 1907 show higher figures than those of last year.

The general impression produced by these statistics is that the year 1912 was a prosperous trading year, such as we have never had before. Furthermore the business figures for the first three months of 1913 are extremely satisfactory in the case of most German industries. All this shows that the increase in industrialism of Germany during the last few years has assumed proportion that make comparisons with former years impossible.

MODERN RACE-COURSE ARCHITECTURE. A new race-course for trotting matches was opened on April 9 at Mariendorf in the south of Berlin. The architecture here employed may be said to be something entirely new in its style of construction. The committee appointed to superintend the laying out of this new race-course hit upon the happy idea of calling in an architect with distinctly modern tendencies to their assistance. The gentleman they selected for this purpose was August Endell, an artists who in his earlier days occupied himself chiefly with ornamentation and decoration, and who, at one period of his career, allowed his talent to take a somewhat eccentric turn; but

(*Continued on page 8.*)

"THE WORST IS OVER."

BALKAN DIFFICULTIES SUBSIDE.

AUSTRIA'S SUDDEN CHANGE OF FRONT.

ESSAD PASHA AS THE MAN OF THE MOMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 7.

Reuter learns that diplomatists believe that the worst is over. The Ambassadors in London have telegraphed to their Governments a draft of the terms of peace, and expect to receive their approval by Thursday. No time will then be lost in communicating with the belligerents.

The decision of Montenegro regarding Skutari has been received with satisfaction in Sofia. It is hoped in Vienna that Austria will not be involved in a perilous adventure in Albania, with the risk of friction with Italy.

The Austrian Press declare that Essad Pasha, despite reports to the contrary, is observing a correct attitude. Austria will possibly endeavour to secure the co-operation of the new Albanian Government.

KING NICHOLAS' CUP.

CETINJE, May 6.

An affecting scene took place in the Council, when on the second day of its fervid discussion, King Nicholas said:

"Never before, in all the fifty years of my reign, have I suffered such torment, but I am resolved to drink the bitter cup to the dregs. I must give up Skutari, Montenegro's lawful heritage, to pledge her a better future. I cannot allow the curse of future generations, for plunging into hopeless war with Europe, to rest on my name."

King Nicholas seized a pen and drafted his telegram of surrender to Sir Edward Grey. Tears filled his eyes as he finished.

All present were deeply moved.

LONDON, May 6.

Reuter learns that in pursuance of the proposals of the Ambassadors, an international naval detachment will occupy Skutari, until the Albanian administration is established.

AN AUSTRIAN VOLTE-FACE.

LONDON, May 7.

The Austrian newspapers are showing a remarkable change of front regarding Montenegro. A few days ago they were clamouring for the instant invasion of Montenegro, for which every disposition had been made. They are now laboriously and elaborately pointing out the dangers and difficulties of any such expedition, and the necessity for avoiding, particularly, friction with Italy, which would probably be the outcome of joint operations.

Moreover, Essad Pasha, who was lately denounced as the arch-plotter, is now being rehabilitated. It is declared that he enjoys great esteem among his countrymen, and has a considerable Albanian force at his command. It would be advantageous, the papers think, if the provisional Government could be assured of the support of so important a factor as Essad Pasha.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

ITALY TO PAY DAMAGES FOR CAPTURED VESSELS.

THE HAGUE, May 6.

The Arbitration Court has found that the Italians illegally captured the French vessels "Carthage" and "Manouba" during the war in Tripoli, and has condemned the Italian Government to pay 160,000 francs damages in the case of the "Carthage" and 4,000 francs in the case of the "Manouba."

RESISTANCE TO HOME RULE.

SIR E. CARSON'S THREE MONTHS' TOUR IN ULSTER.

LONDON, May 7.

The Unionist papers state that Sir Edward Carson is going to Belfast. He will relinquish his legal work for at least three months, and will marshal the loyalist forces for a decisive fight against Home Rule. He will tour through Ulster, addressing in formal gatherings of the leaders, who have completed the details of the resistance.

THE GREEK ASSASSIN.

FATAL LEAP FROM A HIGH WINDOW.

ATHENS, May 6.

Schinas, the assassin of the late King of the Hellenes, to-day, jumped from a window of the police-station at Salonika, and was fatally injured.

ATHENS, May 7.

Schinas was being examined in the magistrate's office, when the attention of the magistrate being diverted for a moment, he dashed to a window and jumped out, falling a depth of 30 feet.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, May 6.

The match between Middlesex and the M. C. C. has been abandoned without a ball being bowled, owing to the sodden state of the ground.

THE SUFFRAGETTES

BOMB FOUND IN ST. PAUL'S.

BIG CHURCH AND OTHER BUILDINGS BURNT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 6.

A mysterious fire has destroyed St. Catherine's Church, Hatcham, one of the finest churches in South London.

The Suffragettes are strongly suspected.

The damage done amounts to over £10,000.

LONDON, May 7.

A clock-work bomb was found beneath the Bishop's Throne in St. Paul's to-day. A policeman hurriedly placed it in water.

A second bomb was found in the *Daily News* office and was also placed in water. It is reported that another was found in a city doorway.

The Suffragettes have burned the bowling pavilion in Fulham Park, and an unoccupied house at Finchley. They also have attempted to set fire to two bungalows near Bexhill.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

DEFEATED BY MAJORITY OF FORTY-SEVEN.

LONDON, May 6.

In the House of Commons, to-day, during the debate on the Female Suffrage Bill, Mr. Asquith emphasised the fact that he spoke for himself alone. He had exercised no pressure on any of his followers. Though the Government were divided on the merits of the Bill, they were united with regard to the procedure to be followed.

Mr. Asquith said that the Bill had never been approved, even in principle, by the electorate. He begged the House to think twice before taking a step unprecedented in its extent, without a full conviction that it had the considered sanction of the community. Mr. Asquith denied that there was a real demand for the vote among women.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply, paid a tribute to Mr. Asquith's fairness towards his colleagues, who did not share his views. He agreed with Mr. Asquith that their warm friendship of twenty-seven years was not endangered by a difference of opinion, of which they had been aware for at least twenty-five years.

Sir Edward severely condemned the tactics of the militant Suffragettes, describing them as being a small unrepresentative body. The great mass of women should not be penalised for them. So long as women had no votes our democracy would be hopelessly incomplete.

LATER.

The Female Suffrage Bill was defeated by 266 votes to 219.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ORIENTAL SCHOOL AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS MEDAL.

LONDON, May 6.

Presiding at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society to-day, Lord Reay announced that the Public Schools' Medal, competition for which had hitherto been restricted to twelve schools, had been thrown open to twenty-nine public schools. These had accepted the conditions and would be eligible to compete in 1914. The name of this year's winner was Martin, of the Merchant Taylors' School.

Lord Reay expressed gratification that the Haldane Commission had recommended that the projected Oriental Schools should be a department of the reformed London University, which meant that the professors of King's and University colleges would be taken into the school. He urged that Lord Cromer and the Committee would now expedite the scheme so that the school might be started as soon as possible, after the alterations in the building had been completed.

KING ALFONSO IN PARIS.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

MADRID, May 6.

King Alfonso has left for Paris.

PARIS, May 7.

King Alfonso arrived here to-day, and was met at the station by M. Poincare and the members of the Cabinet.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to ensure his safety. Numerous anarchists were arrested, and troops closely lined the whole route to the Quai d'Orsay. The French anarchists are organising a campaign against the visit.

GRAND DUKE ATTACKED.

ASSAILANT, A DRUNKEN WORKMAN.

KARLSRUHE, May 6.

The assailant of the Grand Duke of Baden was a weak-minded workman, who had had ten glasses of beer.

A SOCIETY WEDDING.

LONDON, May 7.

The marriage of Mr. Homa Peel, Private Secretary to Mr. E S. Montagu, to Mary Gwendolen, the daughter of Lord Emmott, at St. Margaret's yesterday, was a great social function. Many distinguished politicians were present.

The Dean of Salisbury officiated. There were seven bridesmaids. Captain Halswell was the best man.

Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, Lord Morley and other Ministers sent presents.

RADIO-MESSAGES.

POULSEN MAKES A COUP.

BIG CONTRACT ARRANGED WITH CANADA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 7.

The Canadian Postmaster-General has concluded a five years' contract with the Universal Radio Syndicate, which represents the Poulsen system of wireless telegraphy. The Syndicate undertakes to start a trans-Atlantic service in a year's time, carrying 400 letters a minute.

INDIAN STUDENTS AT HOME.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF ADVISER'S POSITION.

LONDON, May 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir J. D. Rees asked whether it was the result of the revolt of the Indian students in Edinburgh, against the surveillance assumed by the Secretary of State for India, that it had been decided that only students placed under the guardianship of the India Office would come under the direction of the Adviser, how many such students there were, what was their cost per head, whether this voluntary principle would be generally applied, and what was the outcome of the decision of the Glasgow students to have nothing to do with the Adviser?

Mr. Montagu replied that no supervision or surveillance had been assumed over Indian students generally, either in Edinburgh or elsewhere. Eight out of 229 students in Edinburgh, had been placed under the guardianship of the Secretary of State's representative. Towards these latter, he would have special obligations, but his advice was at the disposal of any student. The fee, payable to him, was £100 per annum.

Mr. Montagu was happy to say that the position of the Adviser in Glasgow was now better understood. His advice and aid were sought by an increasing number of students. Students of engineering particularly found him most helpful in securing facilities for practical work during the vacations. There was no question of surveillance.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

MR. LYTTELTON'S HIGH OPINION OF PROSPECTS.

LONDON, May 7.

Letters from the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton upon East Africa, which he has lately visited, are appearing in the *Times*. He strongly urges that the needful expenditure be made on the Uganda Railway and on the improvement of the port of Kilindini, for the purpose of making them thoroughly competent to deal with the immense increase in outgoing and incoming traffic, which is certain in the future. He recommends, also, the establishment of a harbour board, and possibly of an international advisory committee for dealing with transport questions.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

BILL ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE THROWN OUT.

OTTAWA, May 6.

An unofficial canvass shows that the Dominion Senate is almost certain to throw out the Naval Bill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his speech at Toronto, accused the Government of changing their naval policy, being now in alliance with the Nationalists. He emphasized the point that the people of Quebec and the maritime provinces felt secure owing to the vicinity of the British fleet; "but," he continued "if you went to British Columbia, Australia and New Zealand, you would find that none lived securely. The British Fleet is too far from them. Nothing would save them from invasion." That appealed to him, he said.

"My country is not the one province in which I was born," he declared, "but any part of the world, where the Union Jack flies."

He concluded by saying that the closure would do its work, but whatever Parliament decided, the issue would never be ended till it was fought before the people.

THE CHESTER CUP.

FAVOURITE EASILY BEATEN BY AN OUTSIDER.

LONDON, May 7.

The result of the Chester Cup is:—

The Guller 1
Lorenzo 2
Lindsay Gordon 3

Nineteen ran.

Won by three lengths; one head dividing second and third.

Lorenzo was the favourite.

The betting at the start was:—

20 to 1 against The Guller;
9 to 2, against Lorenzo;
9 to 1 against Lindsay Gordon.

Place betting was 2 to 1 against Lorenzo, and proportionate odds regarding the others.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 6.

The following are the probable starters for the Chester Cup:—

Tootles, Redwood, Chile II, Lorenzo, Rathlea, Wiltrid, Election, Equitable, Santa, Rivoli, Dellis, Annecy, P. llen, Lindsay, Gordon, St. Columb, the Guller, Amami, Cookhill, Fort, and Belted Earl.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, May 7.

The P. and O. s.s. "Mantua" to-day shipped £25,000 gold for India.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

PROPOSAL TO REVISE AGREEMENT.

CHINA SEEKS LIBERTY FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 7.

In consequence of telegraphic requests from Vice-President Li-Yuan-Heng and the majority of the provincial governors, the Foreign Minister will address a despatch to the British Minister, requesting the revision of the Opium Agreement by the mutual consent of Great Britain and China, the latter desiring liberty, totally to prohibit the importation of Indian opium and the sale of native opium.

ANTI-ALIEN LAW.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF BILL QUESTIONED.

LONDON, May 6.

The Assembly of the Arizona State has passed almost unanimously a Bill prohibiting any alien, who has not declared his intention of becoming naturalized, from acquiring real property.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

In order to test the constitutionality of the Californian Land Ownership Law, Mr. Britten (Illinois), immediately the measure is enacted, will introduce a resolution in the House of Representatives providing that the State Department and the Attorney-General be directed to take the necessary steps to secure a judicial discussion on the proposed law with a view to its annulment.

FLYING IN THE COLONIES.

QUESTION PUT TO COLONEL SEELY.

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Amery, in a question pointing out the exceptional opportunities for flying, which exist in India and South Africa, asked if the Government had made any provision there for training in airmanship, and also in East Africa and the Crown Colonies.

Colonel Seely replied that the Royal Flying Corps had only been in existence a year. It would have been impossible, even had it been considered desirable, to extend it to these places.

ANOTHER MINERS' STRIKE.

YORKSHIREMEN AGREE TO COME OUT.

LONDON, May 7.

A ballot of the Yorkshire miners on the question of striking in order to compel non-unionists to join the Union resulted in 66,299 voting for a strike and 7,784 against.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

LORD ROBERTS NEARS THE END OF HIS TASK.

LONDON, May 7.

Lord Roberts, yesterday concluded his three months' campaign on behalf of National Service at Glasgow, where twenty thousand persons assembled in three halls. Extracts from his speech were shown at the cinema palaces.

The Duke of Montrose presided at the principal gathering, where Lord Roberts appealed to Scots to play their part in national defence. When he reflected on the progress of the movement, he recalled his sighting of the minarets of Kandahar, and knew that the end of his great task was near.

PORTUGUESE NAVY.

BIG ORDER PLACED WITH BRITISH FIRMS.

LONDON, May 7.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that a syndicate of six British firms has secured the contract to build two cruisers, six destroyers, three submarines and a depot ship for submarines for Portugal, the cost being a million and a half sterling. The work is to be completed in two years.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

ENTERTAINMENT TO CELEBRATE AMERICAN RECOGNITION.

PEKING, May 7.

The American Charge d'Affaires yesterday entertained four hundred Chinese and Americans in connection with the recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States. The leaders of the rival factions were present and fraternized in the most friendly manner.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, May 6.

The vote in the Lower House of Parliament in Peking against the loan was 222 out of a total of 374 deputies present.

A BRAZILIAN LOAN.

LONDON, May 6.

Messrs. Rothschild, London, are issuing a 5 per cent. Brazilian loan of eleven millions sterling at the price of 97.

CHINESE INVADERS.

WARNED OFF BRITISH TERRITORY.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR'S SANCTION GIVEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 7.

The stir made by the return of the Kampti Long column has subsided at Myitkyina. The prisioners brought in by the column have been escorted to the border, and were let go with a warning not to enter British territory again. Among the arms seized were several Mausers, which go to prove that the troops were regulars and not bandits, and they crossed here, if not with the sanction of Pekin, certainly with that of some local governor, probably the Viceroy of Yunnan.

The lesson taught them in the fight, which took place, and their march as prisoners over a distance of three hundred miles, will not be forgotten in a hurry. It is very much to be doubted however, whether the Chinese nation will be impressed.

THE ARMS ACT.

LIABILITY OF A SERVANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

At the High Court, this morning, Justices Imam and Sharfuddin disposed of the rule issued on behalf of Charu Chunder Ghose on the District Magistrate of Khulna, to show cause why the conviction of the petitioner under section 19-F of the Arms Act should not be set aside. The petitioner was carrying a gun belonging to his master to the magistrate, for the renewal of the licence, when he was arrested by the police and prosecuted. The trying magistrate convicted, and fined him Rs. 20. Relying on the case reported in Vol. 16 of the Allahabad Law Reports, their Lordships held the petitioner committed no offence under the Arms Act, set aside the conviction and directed the fine to be refunded.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECK.

SUSPICION CENTERED ON VILLAGERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Another suspected attempt to wreck a train is reported from Nungi Station, E. B. S. Railway. On Monday night the signal wires were cut as previously occurred on the 28th ultimo, but this time the signal hands had been left at "danger" and not lowered. The villagers are suspected.

CALCUTTA POLICE RAID.

RECOVERY OF PROBABLY STOLEN PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

A midnight raid was made on Monday night on suspicious characters in the New Market and the vicinity and twenty-five arrests were made. A good deal of property, suspected to be stolen, has been recovered from the houses of the arrested persons.

NEWS FROM KABUL.

TRIBESMEN TO TAKE THE OATH OF LOYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states:—According to news from Jellalabad, the Amir has directed the Governor of Khost to issue a proclamation to the Jaji Mangal and Jadran tribesmen, ordering them to pay their arrears of revenue within fifteen days and to take a formal oath of loyalty on the Koran. Punitive measures are threatened in case of non-compliance with these orders. The Khost Valley has been in a disturbed state so long, that it is doubtful whether the tribes will at once submit. Mir Syed Jan, successor of Hada Mullah, is said to have sent some of his followers to Khost to preach submission to the Amir, as a spiritual ruler of the country.

The gang of raiders, in pursuit of whom Major Chrystie and two sepoys were killed last week, consisted of eight men, and seven of these have been killed or captured.

ALLEGED THEFT IN SYLHET.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. DAWSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SYLHET, May 7.

Yesterday, after Mr. Dawson of the Irabhul Tea Estate was acquitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet of unlawful s- sembly and abetment of theft, the accused applied for sanction to prosecute Ram Govinda, complainant, for lodging a false complaint. The Court issued a noticen Ram Govinda to show cause why he should not be prosecuted.

BURMA SHIPPING DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 7.

The Lieut.-Governor has passed orders to-day, accepting the finding of the Special Court of Enquiry into the Aungeya disaster, in which over ninety lives were lost in the Attaran river, on January 21st. The Special Court found that the foundering of the launch was due to the rush of passengers to the sides of the upper deck to see what had fallen overboard, but that this rush would not have caused the launch to capsize, had there been no cargo on deck.

Sir Harvey Adamson earnestly hopes that the additional precautions, which it is now proposed to insist upon, will obviate the possibility of the repetition of such lamentable disasters as the loss of the "Chinho" and the "Aungeya."

Mr. Oscar Dignum, a horse trainer, died at the Bowring hospital, Bangalore, yesterday morning, after weeks of severe illness.

SERVANT PROBLEM.

THE REGISTRATION QUESTION.

SIR F. HALLIDAY SUGGESTS DIFFICULTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

In connection with the agitation for the registration of servants, the Calcutta Trades Association issue the following report of an interview of Mr. Phepps, the Master of the Association, and Mr. Hooper, Treasurer, with the Commissioner of Police:—"We waited on Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, on the 2nd instant, to ask him his opinion on the possibility of effectively moving in the matter, having regard to the recent epidemic of burglaries, and telling him that, out of the twelve members assembled in the Committee, no less than five had been the victims of burglary recently. He said there was no doubt that in nearly every case the servants had something to do with it, but a Registration Act was impossible. In the first place, the demand for servants was greatly in excess of the supply; second—the people would not combine; third—the employed and the employers would not like the Act if they got it. The Ceylon Act was always quoted as a case in point, but that had broken down. He tried registration in Barrackpore but it was an utter failure. He said, Indian gentlemen, even rich families, suffered much more from the servant problem than did Europeans, and the plight of poor Eurasians was heart-rending. They had to depend on the scum of the earth in the shape of vicious "chokras"; who debauched their children and led them into vicious practices, not fit to mention; but still nothing could be done by way of compulsory registration, simply because of the lack of combination, and because the demand was out of all proportion to the supply. We showed him Mr. W. J. Summon's note on the subject, written in 1903, and he endorsed every word of it. He said the arguments were unanswerable and the facts stood out as clearly to-day as when they were written ten years ago.

Sir Frederick assured the Association that the Police were doing their every best to combat difficulties. All suspected persons and old offenders were constantly looked up, but it was very difficult work.

BANK OF BURMA.

MOWER AND CLIFFORD'S PETITIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 7.

Mr. Giles concluded his arguments yesterday, on behalf of G. S. Clifford in the Bank of Burma petitions. Counsel dealt at length with various items in Clifford's petition, and said that Mr. DeGlanville would deal with the law regarding the sentence. Having dealt briefly with separate points raised in Strachan's petition, counsel asked his Honour to consider the arguments he had put forward in Clifford's case as applicable equally well to Strechan so far as they were common, and he would leave both these petitions in his Honour's hands.

Mr. DeGlanville, on behalf of S. A. Mower, addressed the court at length. The chief objection he had in this matter, was the charge itself, which he submitted was unlawful. It is set out that the accused, by means of a false balance-sheet, false directors' reference and by intentionally keeping the Bank as a going concern after it had ceased to be solvent, induced the people to deposit money.

Counsel had not concluded his remarks when the Court rose for the day. The hearing was adjourned till Thursday.

LATER.

After Mr. DeGlanville concluded his address to-day on behalf of Mower, in the Bank of Burma case, Mr. Justice Toomey passed the following order:—"I am satisfied that the following questions of law should be referred for decision of the bench of this (Chief) Court under section 434 of Criminal Procedure Code: (1) Whether the amendment of the charge in the Sessions Court was bad in law, and if so, whether the accused were prejudiced in ther defence; (2) whether the presiding judge erred in assuming it to be a substantial part of the case for prosecution, that the large amount of over rupees twenty-two lakhs of debts, shown in the balance-sheet of June 30, were good debts or were really doubtful or bad debts, and whether the accused had sufficient notice of this part of the case; (3) whether the presiding judge had misdirected the jury in instructing them as to the nature and effect of the exhibits 13 (a), 14 (b) and 13, being tabular statements showing the amount of unpaid interest, according to the witness, Mr. Holdsworth, were wrongly credited to profit and loss and treated as divisible profit; (4) whether the sentence passed on the accused contravened the provisions of section 71, Indian Penal Code. I do not consider it necessary to refer any other points."

THE BOREGAON DESASTER.

MR. AND MRS. HARRISON BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

The Nagpur Mail, which arrived in Bombay three hours late yesterday, brought Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, who were seriously injured in the Boregaon accident.

The Chief Engineer's carriage was attached to the mail train, and Mrs. Harrison was conveyed to Bombay on a spring bed specially fitted in the carriage to minimise the jolting; as an extra precaution, the drivers were instructed to proceed slowly on all level-crossings and points. It was for this reason that the Nagpur Mail was late.

In the morning, when the train arrived at Byculla, the carriage containing the patients was uncoupled. Dr. Field with the new G. I. P. Railway ambulance awaited the arrival of the injured. Major Hepper, Mr. Rumboll, Mr. Stokes, and other Railway officials were also on the station platform.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were removed to the G. I. P. Ry. Infirmary, Byculla, where an operation will probably be performed on Mr. Harrison, though the doctors have not yet definitely decided whether an operation is necessary.

Mr. Harrison is progressing favourably, but Mrs. Harrison is reported to be slightly worse after the railway journey from Akola to Bombay.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

VALUE OF POLITICAL AGITATION.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott, president of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, seems to have considerable faith in the value of political agitation. Addressing the Bombay branch of the League, the other day, he urged that politics should be the corner-stone of every community. "What were our Indian neighbours, Hindus and Mahomedans, twenty years ago?" he asked. "The cat's paw and shuttlecock of every political party in power. What were they to-day, and what has brought them to this pitch of perfection, when they could declare their own policy, hold Government to its pledges, and demand Royal Public Commissions to inquire into their grievances, and redress their wrongs!" A rhetorical declamation does not suit the leader of a race, and when that leader is its recognized and official head, his position imposes upon him greater caution and discretion, lest anything he might say might do harm to his cause and his people. What is the "pitch of perfection," that the Hindus and Moslems are said to have attained? I, for one, am not aware of it. As for Mahomedans, until very recently, they had abstained from political agitation, and had made a virtue of that abstention. Mr. Abbott's words are so general and unqualified that they might be construed as implying that all that had been demanded by the Indians was right and legitimate, that the Government had only yielded to agitation and had made concessions which, otherwise, they would never have allowed. If such be the case, why have the Mahomedans been treated with so much sympathy and consideration by the Government, although they had deliberately kept aloof from all political agitation? It is rather surmised that the very fact of their abstention has brought about this result. If I were an Anglo-Indian, I should not wish the community to plunge into the maelstrom of politics. I should certainly wish them to keep the Government fully informed of their special requirements and position, and to lay their case before the authorities, whenever there was a danger of its otherwise being overlooked. All this is perfectly legitimate and absolutely necessary. But it is something quite different from political campaigning, raising up a lot of dust, and creating a deal of hubbub. Mr. Abbott, I dare say, mean all this, but his sweeping ob on the political panacea are liab misunderstood.

EDUCATION.

It is not their to join in the fray responsible for the backward condition of many of the domiciled community, or for the sad and hopeless condition of the submerged portion. Education—technical, scientific and literary—will be their salvation. This is but a truism, but it has to be inculcated, because, higher education has been too much neglected by them. Very few Eurasians care to pass even the Matriculation, and as for graduates, there are hardly any. After a smattering of knowledge, they are withdrawn from school at an early age to join the railway or other service, and they are perfectly contented with their lot. They have been inert and indifferent as to the means for their advancement, and an organized effort on a comprehensive scale has just begun to be made with the object of opening their eyes to their unsatisfactory condition. Their position furnishes, in some respects, a parallel to that of the Mahomedans a few years ago, and they are now bestirring themselves as the Moslems have done already. The Mahomedans have, with the aid and encouragment of Government, achieved remarkable results in a few years, and Eurasians, if they go the right way, will fare equally well. The sympathy and support of the authorities has already been assured to them. A sum of Rs. 40,000, out of the Royal grant, has been ear-marked for the promotion of education among them in Bombay, and similar allotments have been made for them in the other provinces. I should commend to them the sage and prudent counsel of Mr. James Macdonald, the president of the Bombay branch of the League, who, with a more clear perception of their needs, has exhorted them to devote themselves to education, leaving alone politics as the term is commonly understood. If they are well equipped with knowledge, their progress will follow as a matter of course. Take the example of the Parsis. For such a small community, infinitesimal by the side of countless numbers, it has flourished remarkably well; and its progress is due, not to political agitation, but to its general enlightenment. The Anglo-Indians, all told, are also a very small community; but, given certain qualifications, they are bound to do equally well.

EQUAL TREATMENT.

Mr. Abbott pleads for special concessions for the domiciled. He maintains that, at least twenty-five per cent. of all provincial service appointments inclusive of State railways, should be reserved for Anglo-Indians. Mr. Abbott is more eager than reasonable in his advocacy. I have consistently opposed special favours to a particular class or race be it mine or any other. To my mind such favours carry their own curse with them. They do no abiding good either to the giver or the receiver, in so far as they deviate from strict justice and impartiality. Partial treatment, although it will immediately benefit individuals, will, in its ultimate effect, demoralize the class. It takes away from them the incentive to progress and improvement, which forces itself upon them, only when they know that they have no adventitious circumstances to depend on for their advancement. I believe that if it had not been so easy for Eurssian lads to obtain employment on railways and other public works, they would have been compelled, in a way, to continue their studies, much to their own ulterior benefit. It may be pure fancy, but I think that when a community is afforded undue advantages over its neighbours, the general sense of right and justice must suffer insensibly on that account. The corner-stone of the administration in India, with its heterogenous peoples and widely varying interests, is the maintenance of impartial treatment in relation to all. Merit should be the first condition of employment in the public service, with this qualification that all things being equal the backward classes should, to a certain extent, have the preference. This is demanded both by administrative efficiency and justice to the tax-payer, who is principally the humble, voiceless ryot.

DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.

The Parsis, as well-known, have provided themselves with a general hospital, having collected a magnificent sum of over twenty-five lakhs for the purpose. It was nevertheless, that the acquisition

a new building for the Dr. Masina's Hospital has been regarded as an event in the life of the community in Bombay. Dr. Masina was the first practitioner in Bombay to start a private hospital, but the good it did was so generally recognized that it was gradually converted into a public institution. A fund was started, to which the Parsis have subscribed very liberally, and the hospital has now been placed on a permanent footing, secured by a regular trust-deed. The main reason for the support given by Parsis to the hospital was that Dr. Masina was not conducting it for his personal gain, that some very poor patients were admitted free, and that others were charged a very moderate fee, according to their means. The question of payment, we are told, is often left to the good sense of the patients, but I hope they do not take undue advantage of their choice. I have heard of cases in which wealthy Indians, in order to obtain gratuitous treatment at a hospital, have shammed poverty. Dr. Masina has acquired the magnificent property of "Sans Souci" at Byculla, for the hospital, and its inauguration was celebrated last Sunday with the "Jasan" or thanksgiving ceremony. Two hundred priests officiated at it, and they would not receive any fee, because they felt that they were partaking in an act of supreme merit. This forbearance on their part is remarkable, because a priest is seldom ready to part with his lawful dues. Others had also volunteered their services and made sundry presents for the occasion, betokening the public appreciation of Dr. Masina's work. At the "Jasan" ceremony, Mr. J. B. Marzban, one of the trustees, made a speech in the racy vernacular, which he has at his command, outlining the salient features of the institution. While the main building has been reserved for Parsis, a separate block will be erected on a portion of the extensive grounds for non-Parsis. The gathering was informed that in the acquisition of the property, Dr. Masina had not only been able to pay his way, but that there was still a surplus of about a lakh in hand. Dr. Masina has made a name in the Indian community as a skilful and able practitioner, and also as the administrative head of the growing institution which he has reared by his own unaided efforts, so far as devoted personal service is concerned.

DION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the proposal to entertain the children of Bombay on his Excellency the Viceroy's birthday, as outlined in the Committee's letter in your columns, would it not be a good idea to have all the children present at an entertainment, at which they could be shown some of the glories of our Empire by means of the Cinematograph?

I put forward the idea so that it may be considered by the meeting on Thursday, and I may add that I am willing to put at the disposal of the Committee for this purpose the Royal Opera House, and any of the other theatres in Bombay under my direction.—Yours, etc.,

E. PLATT-RUSKIN.

Bombay, 7th May.

SIMLA OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The chief topic of interest in Simla at present is the Open Tennis Tournament. An additional event has been added this year, viz., Ladies' Singles. The other events are Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, and Mixed Doubles. Entries close on Wednesday, May 14th, and are now coming in more rapidly and it is anticipated that the Tournament will this year be an even greater success than in the past. From the prospectus which has been issued it is noticed that the total number of individual competitors in 1910 was 32; in 1911 65; and 1912 93. Figures are probably the truest indication of the popularity of such events and there can be no doubt that this annual event is now recognised as one of the principal features of the programme of the Simla Season. As far as we can gather almost every player of repute in Simla has already made up his or her mind to enter, and practice is going on in earnest. As usual there are sure to be quite a fair number of outstation entries and there are rumours, if they are to be credited, that some of the Punjab and United Provinces "Cracks" are going up to Simla for the event. It is understood that the East Indian Railway have granted the special concession of the issue of Return Tickets for single fares to competitors in the Tournament and it is hoped that other railway companies will follow suit. Intending competitors should apply for a certificate, signed by the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament, which should be produced when applying for the concession. We understand that H. E. the Viceroy has offered a Cup to be competed for by members of the Young Men's Christian Association, an honour richly deserved, for it was this Association which inaugurated the Open Tennis Tournament, and that the other donors of prizes include H.E. The Commander-in-Chief, H. H. Mr. F. O'Dwyer, C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor-designate of the Punjab, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clarke, C.M.G., C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S., Mr. S. Finney, C.I.E., and others.

It is only necessary to add that the Honorary Secretaries are Dr. E. R. Gray (Grand Hotel) and Mr. E. H. K. Skeen, (Abbeyfeale Cottage) from whom full particulars can be obtained.

LAWN TENNIS.

Three matches were played yesterday at the Bombay Gymkhana, all of which were productive of much interest. Bunbury played T. J. Reid in the handicap singles "A" class, and had a tremendous struggle in which he just succeeded in winning by two sets to one.

Score:—Bunbury beat Reid 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

In the handicap singles "B" class, Dawson and Hughes had a splendid three-set match. The first set was very evenly contested, and was won by Hughes (6-4). In the second set, however, he went to pieces, and it was won easily by Dawson (6-1). A good fight was witnessed in the final set, both players playing extremely carefully, and this Dawson won by 6 games to 4.

Score: Dawson beat Hughes 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

The final of the handicap doubles "B" class was an excellent match throughout. There was very little to pick between the players and the handicap was well judged. Throughout Burge and Barlee were a little superior to their opponents, and they won in two straight sets after a most interesting game. Burge and Barlee beat Orr and R. G. Pearson 6-5, 6-4.

CALCUTTA STRIKERS.

DISTURBANCE AT BENGAL COTTON MILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

About six hundred men and boys employed at the Bengal Cotton Mills, Garden Reach, are on strike. Some ten days ago the men employed in the weaving department submitted a petition to the manager, asking for an increase of wages, which was granted them, and the employees of the spinning department took objection to this and struck. This happened on Thursday last, and yesterday the strikers attacked the weavers as they were going to work. The police had to be called in to quell the disturbance, and there was no recurrence of the trouble.

Another strike has been in progress at the Upper Hooghly Mills since Monday and 990 men are out. The cause of the strike is reported to be the dismissal of a number of men in the spinning department for showing disrespect and impertinence to their superiors. About half a dozen men were dismissed and the remainder struck work, but are expected to resume in a day or two.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

CHARGES AGAINST MAHOMED SHERIFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANANNORE, May 7.

At the sitting of the general court-martial in connection with the trial of Havildar Mahomed Sheriff, Captain F. B. Leman, for the prosecution, briefly addressed the Court, reviewing the evidence in the case.

Mr. T. K. Krishnan then addressed the Court on behalf of the accused. He said that the prosecution ought to have proved beyond all doubt that the crediting of the amount in question to the Quartermater's establishment was a false entry and that the accused had made it fraudulently.

The Judge-Advocate then briefly summed up the case, particularly laying stress on the fact that the court should base their decision on the exclusion of all else.

The court was closed for about ten minutes to consider the finding. When the court reopened, the accused was arraigned upon the second and third charges, which were tried together.

Evidence had been recorded of Major E. H. Payne, Deputy Comptroller of Military Accounts.

SIR RALPH BENSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 7.

The following appears in to-day's *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

In accepting Sir Ralph Benson's resignation, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council wishes to record his warm appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Sir Ralph Benson during his long and honourable career, and expresses his regret at losing an officer of such conspicuously sound judgment and high character.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

4th Class Assistant Surgeon F. P. Linton, I.S.M.D., is appointed (temporarily) to the Medical Charge of the R.I.M. "Minto" which sailed from Bombay on the 1st May, 1913.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, etc.

Lieut H. B. Tonson-Rye, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer, Port Blair,

Capt T. B. Skinner, 64th Pioneers, to be Commandant 2nd Bn. Nayar Brigade.

Lieut R. G. Bacon, 124th Infantry, to be Superintendent of Physical Training, Southern Army.

Major H. C. B. Browne-Mason, R. A. M. C., to officiate as Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Service, Poona Division.

REGIMENTAL.

22nd Cavalry.—Lieut E. A. Somerville, to be officiating Adjutant.

10th Jats.—Lieut J. D. Standen, to be officiating Quarter Master.

10th Jats.—Lieut A. R. Mellis, to be officiating Double Company Commander.

99th Deccan Infantry.—Major E. N. Davis, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant and Major F. D. Davidson Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command. vice Lieut-Colonel F. W. Rea granted leave.

26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.—Lieut-Colonel A. S. Arnold, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Lieut-Colonel R. DeL. Faunce, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command and to remain seconded, vice Lieut-Colonel F. C. Legan-Home permitted to retire.

26th King George's Own Light Cavalry—Capt E. L. Popham, Squadron Commander protem, is confirmed in that appointment and to remain seconded; vice Lieut-Colonel A. S. Arnold appointed Commandant.

95th Russell's Infantry.—Capt R. W. Rennick, Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major S. H. E. Nicholas seconded.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Major W. G. Cooper, 2nd-in Command, to officiate as Commandant vice Lieut-Colonel C.O. Swanston, D.S.O., granted leave.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Lieut R.E. McCallum, S & T Corps, 7 months ex India.

Capt. E.F. Shewell, R.F.A., 2 1-2 months in India.

Lieut. N.T. Fitzpatrick, R.E. 3 months in India.

Lieut-Colonel C.F.T. Murrey, M.V.C. & T. Corps 6 months ex India.

Capt. S.B.Pope, 58th Rifles, 4 months in India.

Capt. C.S. Sharpe, 1st York & Lancs Regiment, 2 months in India.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—

Capt. L. Reynolds, I.M.S., 6 months M.C.

Lieut. W. F. Heyland, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, 6 months M.C.

Lieut-Colonel H. Kennedy, 23rd Cavalry, is permitted to reside ex India.

CANTON RIVER PIRACY.

BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED.

OFFICERS BOUND AND ROBBED.

We published yesterday a detailed report of the attack on a British passenger steamer, as briefly reported by Reuter the first week in April. By the China mail another and fuller account of the incident reaches us, which has the authority of the "Hongkong Daily Press." We reproduce it below:—

A great sensation was created in Hongkong on the 3rd April when it became known that the British steamer "Tai On" had been pirated on the West River on Wednesday night (April 2) not many hours after she had left the Colony. Indeed, it is safe to say that not since the Sainam affair of six years ago has there been an occurrence of such sinister significance. The piracy was not one in which an attack was made from outside, but was carried out in a manner which is essentially Chinese, by the robbers going on board in the guise of ordinary passengers.

The "Tai On," owned by the Yik On Steamship Company, Hongkong, is a vessel of 438 tons burthen. She left the Colony about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening bound for Kongmoon, having on board some 400 passengers. All went well until near Lintin Island, which is in Chinese waters. Suddenly shots were heard on board, and before the Captain and the European officers could do anything they were confronted by men armed with automatic pistols and revolvers. They were promptly ordered to put their hands above their heads, and in this position they were kept for some time, during which the pirates ransacked the ship. They relieved the passengers of all their valuables, and did the same to the officers, taking the rings off their fingers and the watches from their pockets. The pirates took complete possession of the ship and made for Kongsu Bank, where they beached her. Then they launched two of the ship's lifeboats and got away. When the officers were liberated some time later it was found that the engines had been disabled and the dynamo put out of gear, but the Chief Engineer (Mr. T. D. McCartney) was able to get one engine into working order and under partial steam the vessel reached Hongkong about four o'clock in the afternoon, proceeding to the man-of-war anchorge and afterwards returning to her wharf. The pirates, who are supposed to have numbered about eighty, were mostly well-dressed men, and many of them had taken cabins on the steamer. It was afterwards found that an assistant quartermaster had been shot dead in the wheel-house and one passenger was also killed, four others being wounded. On reaching the Colony the latter were removed to the hospital.

CAPTAIN'S STORY.

The master of the steamer, Captain H. J. Holmes, was interviewed by a Press representative, to whom he recounted the events of the stirring night. He said that the "Tai On" left Honkong on Wednesday night about seven o'clock bound for Kongmoon with 400 passengers on board. All went well until the fares were collected and the manifest was brought up to the Captain's room to be signed. This was about six miles south of Lintin, near to the fishing stakes. Suddenly the ship was rushed fore and aft, the pirates coming apparently from everywhere. They attacked the wheel-house and the European officers on deck, as well as the people aft. In attacking the wheel-house they fired several shots into it and killed one of the crew who was assisting the quartermaster. At the same time about fifteen swarmed into the Captain's room, where they found the Chief Engineer conversing with the Captain. The Chief Engineer was rushed on to the settee and the Captain was rolled on the floor, both men being confronted with revolvers and told that if they moved it meant death. When the Captain and the Chief Engineer had been overpowered the Chief Officer was brought into the room with his hands over his head, and all three were made to sit upon the settee. They had to remain in this attitude for more than an hour. Meanwhile the pirates ransacked the rooms of each of the European officers, after which they were allowed to lower their hands, but they had to remain seated on the settee.

OFFICERS BOUND.

Afterwards several men came up from below and said that the Europeans ought to be bound. Accordingly the men had their hands tied. Several of the pirates were not satisfied with this, and demanded that the officers should be shot, but the well-dressed Chinese who had mounted guard over the Europeans protested against this and advised the others not to behave like children: the men had been captured without resistance and were not offering any. He added that it was not fair to shoot men in this way. His counsel prevailed, but it was an anxious moment for the Europeans, who thought that their end was at hand. Not only were the rooms searched and their drawers ransacked, but the gold rings were taken from their fingers, and the watches taken from their pockets. About half-an-hour after the pirates left the ship the boatswain came along and liberated the officers.

SHIP BEACHED.

While the pirates were in control of the ship they had their own pilot, who navigated the steamer according to their wishes and finally beached it, the pirates going ashore in the ship's boats. The Europeans could do nothing until day dawned. Then bearings were taken, and it was ascertained that the ship was on the Kongsu Bank. The boatswain was sent to Taishan customs station in a boat and he reported what had happened. A launch was despatched from there to the assistance of the "Tai On," but in the meantime the Chief Engineer had managed to get one engine in working order and, as already stated, the vessel proceeded under partial steam to Hongkong.

ENGINEER'S VERSION.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. McCartney, told a story that was corroborative of what the Captain had related. Mr. McCartney, however, added that the pirates addressed them in words such as these. "More better you leave China." The men who overpowered them spoke some English, and the Chief Engineer states that his captor was a man who told them that he had been in Africa and in the Malay States. Mr. McCartney reckoned that the pandemonium started about a quarter-past ten and lasted till nearly two o'clock. He himself lost about dols. 200 in addition to his ring and his watch, the Captain lost about dols. 100 in money and Mr. Cornwell, Chief Officer, lost about dols. 600 in money. He remarked that it was not very pleasant to have a loaded revolver prodded into one's breast, which was the way the pirates had of impressing them with their advantage.

LADY MISSIONARY INTERVENES.

Like the Captain, he paid a high compliment to the European lady missionary who was a passenger. She talked to the pirates in a friendly way and told them of the folly of killing Europeans, and all believe that to her good offices they owe the preservation of their lives. When the Chief Engineer was released he found that parts of the engines had been removed. The guage glass was smashed, and the two covers of the high pressure cylinders were taken off, one being found in the stokehole and the other between decks. The nuts were thrown over the side. However, Mr. McCartney found sufficient parts to repair one engine, under which the ship returned to Hongkong.

As the police are understood to search passengers going on board outgoing river steamers it is difficult to understand how passengers were able to smuggle weapons on board undetected. One Chinese report explains that the firearms were taken on board by women.

KATHIAWAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, May 5.

The birth-day of, Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji, the heir-apparent of Limbdi, who is now going through a course of education in the celebrated Eton College, in England, was celebrated here yesterday. The State artillery fired the usual salute early in the morning. General rejoicings prevailed throughout the town. Sweets were distributed freely among the school children, who were to be found strolling here and there in the town with evident marks of rejoicings on their faces. The poor in the town and the prisoners in the jail, were all sumptuously fed.

At 10 a. m., as a mark of honour to the heir-apparent, the usual durbar was held in the Palace Durbar Hall, which was attended by H. H. the Thakore Saheb, other Kumar Sahebs, local officers and several notabilities of the town. The Durbar Hall presented a unique spectacle of pomp and rejoicings. All those present first made the ceremonial "Ghol" and "Nazarana." This done, the local pundits and bards who always form the characteristic feature of the durbar, and who in no small measure add to the dignity of the occasion, recited blessings in Sanskrit and Brij languages.

Then Mr. Jhaverbhai N. Amin, our Dewan, made a speech befitting the occasion on behalf of the public and officers. He said that the public felt unique delight in celebrating the birthday anniversary of K. S. Digvijaysinhji who, by his high virtues and noble qualities, had won for himself their great love and admiration. He further said that the Kumar Saheb's brilliant career in the Rajkumar College, at Rajkot, was a matter of great satisfaction and pride to the public who only wished that the course of his education in England may soon be over and that he may return to India, a brilliant prince, full of health vigour and vitality.

H.H. the Thakore Saheb, in reply, made a very interesting speech marked by his characteristic ability and fluency. He sincerely thanked the public and the officer for their sentiments of affection and respect for the Kumar Saheb, and wished that after his return to India, by his good and useful work, he may justify their ardent expectations. He then, with a view to commemorate the auspicious, occasion proposed a scheme of provident fund for the benefit of the servants of the State. According to the scheme, all the servants of the State were to deposit one month's pay into the State Bank every year, and to this would be added one month's pay by the State as bonus. Thus a good sum would be available for any servant at the end of his service or, in case of his death, for his family. He hoped that the scheme, beneficial as it was, would be approved of by the State servants. Further, in honour of this occasion, he gave one month's pay as bonus to all servants.

Referring to the recent increments made in the salaries of some of the officials, particularly of the Vahivatdars, he said that they were necessary so as to encourage them to work with zeal and energy. He asked all the servants to work honestly and faithfully giving an emphatic assurance at the same time that such work would not remain unrewarded. Here he made a very eulogistic reference to the admirable services of Mr. Mohanlal J. Kikani, B.A., the late Assistant Revenue Karbhari, who, he said, served the State in different capacities for a number of years, to his entire satisfaction. Mr. Kikani, he said, worked hard and faithfully all along and he got his due reward. He exhorted all servants to follow his example and be really useful to the State and the public. He then asked the merchants of the town to keep pace with the times and try with the assistance of the State, to put their trade on a prosperous line.

The speech was highly appreciated by all those present and there was a loud ring of cheers as H. H. the Thakore Saheb resumed his seat. He and the Kumarsahebs were then garlanded by the Dewan Saheb, and after Pan and Attar, the Durbar dispersed.

NELL GWYNNE'S HOUSE.

THE LAST OF A FAMOUS PALL MALL RESIDENCE.

House breakers are at work on the last remains of a house in Pall Mall place which was once the residence of Nell Gwynne and was the home of the Prince Regent just a century ago, while his magnificent palace, Carlton House, was being built on the other side of the way.

The original frontage in Pall Mall was rebuilt many years ago, and is now again being pulled down, but the gallery, the entrance of which is in a court, is one of the original reception rooms of the house, and contains a magnificent Adams ceiling.

The gallery, filled with its medley of old pictures, furniture, and statuary is now being removed by the proprietor, Mr. Trevelyan Turner, to new premises near by. After the First Gentleman in Europe had taken up his residence at Carlton House, Mr. Turner said, the premises became the home of the Century Club, a famous debating rendezvous for M-P's during the first half of the last century. It was then for some years the home of the famous art dealer, Mr. Colnaghi.

The late King inspected the gallery and the collection on several occasions, "He was already very interested in the old room, and also particularly in any historical and military pictures I had said," Mr. Turner. "He was very quick in pointing out any inaccuracy in name or in uniform, but I cannot say he was a great connoisseur of the purely artistic merits of a picture."

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects permanent cure. It tones the heart and system. Take no substitute, but insist having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

AN INDIAN MUSIC-HALL.

THE TASTE FOR AMUSEMENT AMONG THE MASSES.

In another column we publish a letter written by Mr. Edward Platt of the Royal Opera House, offering the use of that theatre and others, in which he has an interest in the city, for the entertainment of the school-children on the Viceroy's birthday. He makes the excellent suggestion that by means of the cinematograph they should be shown representations of the glories of the Empire, and thus displays his interest in a broad manner in the entertainment of the people. Mr. Platt is first of all a business man of course, but entertainment is his hobby as well as his business, and he has come to this country with definite ideas upon the Indian arts of singing, dancing, and the drama, and with definite ideals and a definite intention of doing something to improve the public amusements of the people.

Thus, very soon after his arrival in this country, he has arranged his dancing festival for the Royal Opera House. His programme will be largely filled by an international troupe of dancers from Europe, including Russian, French, Dutch and other performers, but every evening one or two Indian dancers will make an appearance in a large prize competition. From those who engage in this competition, Mr. Ruskin intends to select a few of the best to form the nucleus of a school of Indian dancing. In order that he may be able to make a selection from a representative gathering of dancers, it has been thought desirable to increase the prize-money. Accordingly prize money amounting to Rs. 2,000 will be offered instead of Rs. 1,000, as originally intended, and this will be divided into four prizes of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 300 and Rs. 200. In order to obtain the necessary entries, Mr. Ruskin is in communication with agents in fifty-two stations in India.

The school, which it is proposed to found, will, it is hardly necessary to say, not be restricted to orthodox Indian dancing, as it has existed for many generations. The design is to develop the underlying ideas and characteristic motions on which the Indian dance is based—to expand and beautify it without departing from its essential spirit and atmosphere. Mr. Platt has been struck by the naturally beautiful motions of Indian women, by the aptitude which they display for dancing, and especially by the cleverness which is shown by boy-dancers. Also, he says, Indian dancers display an intelligent knowledge of the use of manual gesture, which is full of promise. He sees no reason why an Indian ballet of both sexes should not be developed from the orthodox Indian dance, just as the modern Russian ballet has been developed from the classic Greek dances. With this idea in view, therefore, he has engaged the services of Mademoiselle Roshanara, a French lady, who has appeared with much success in what have been described as Indian dances in London. Before her appearances there, she paid a protracted visit to India, studying the methods which Indian dancers employ, and developing these methods according to her own original ideas, has produced a dance, which is pleasing, according to Western standards. She is thus peculiarly qualified to assist Mr. Platt in the task, which he has set himself.

He, however, is a man of essentially broad ideas and it must not be supposed that the work which he intends to do for India is limited to dancing only. He sees possibilities in the development of Indian singing and the Indian drama! and why, he asks, should not the music-hall become an established institution in India as it has done in parts of the British Isles, where only a few years ago, music-halls, were unknown? In many parts of Lancashire, he points out, not more than a few years since there were places where the meaning of the word "music-hall" was almost unknown. Now some of these boast as many as three halls in one town. In these halls the programmes are made up of a few cinema pictures and some half-dozen "turns."

It is the eagerness with which Indians flock to the picture theatres in Bombay that encourages Mr. Platt in his ideas; and he sees no reason why a music-hall programme composed, say of a few pictures, an Indian dancer, an Indian singer, Indian jugglers or acrobats, and possibly, in time a short Indian dramatic sketch should not be even more attractive, and prove a paying investment at theatres in various towns. After all, the Indians are an amusement-loving race, and there may be something in Mr. Platt's Ruskin's ambitious schemes. It is for him to show this.

Returning to programmes at the Royal Opera House, the "Dancing Festival" is to commence early in June, and later there will be a visit, by arrangement with Mr. Maurice Bandmann, of the "Court Cards," a clever troupe of entertainers, who have not yet visited Bombay, but have been very successful in other towns in the East, especially Calcutta. Mr. Platt's bigger ventures will not be seen till after the monsoon. They will necessitate his going Home to complete his arrangements; and he intends to return with an Imperial Russian Ballet and an Italian Opera Company, whose performances will commence in October.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. AND MRS. CLARK.

The members of the Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade gave an "At Home" party to Mr. H.G. Clark, District Superintendent of the Brigade, and Mrs. Clark, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, in Sir Mangaldaswady, Girgaum, on the eve of their departure to England. Amongst those present were: Doctors W. Newnam, D.B. Naik Dandekar, D.S. Ajinkya, Bhadkamkar, Kher and Ghia, &c.; Messrs. Jayaker, Dandekar, Bodas, Dhairywan, Pednaker and Gorakshaker and other members of the Division.

Rao Saheb A.K.Pai, the Hon. Secretary, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Clark and other gentlemen who accepted the invitation, and eulogised the services rendered by Mr. Clark to the Hindu Division and wished Mr. and Mrs. Clark a "bon voyage" and a happy holiday, as well as a speedy return to India. They were garlanded and the party repaired to the lawn where refreshments were served; after which they dispersed.

ENGLISH COPYRIGHT ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The Government of India, having received answers from local administrations regarding the English Copyright Act, are now considering what modifications are necessary before adopting the Act in India.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

(*Continued from page 6*).

with riper years Mr. Endell has devoted himself to the more serious side of modern architecture, and has succeeded in impressing his own personality on his work. The task which he has just accomplished at Mariendrof is a sound of piece of architecture. We use the word "modern" in the sense that the work does not consist of a more or less unskillful mixture of various styles, but has developed a character of its own in accordance with the special requirements of the task set. It may in truth be said that every architectural work deserving to be named modern has developed from the sheer necessity of devoting the building in question to some entirely new set of circumstances. To give an example of what we mean, the requirements of the great business stores and emporiums which have sprung up in the Prussian capital, provided Alfred Messel with the necessary material on which to develop his modern system of pillar construction; in like manner Peter Behrens has succeeded in giving a new artistic direction to the great structures of iron and glass that are found in our modern factories; similarly August Endell has contrived to impart a new and characteristic form to race-course architecture.

The whole half of the Mariendrof course near the starting-point is surrounded by structures. This seems in a way to supply a frame work to the whole scene in this manner the entire course no longer strikes one as wanting in form and finish as is mostly the case with race-courses. The buildings in question are of course planned in accordance with the requirements of racing: they consists of grand stands the offices for the pari-mutuel the committee pavillion the weighing rooms the stables etc. The centre of all these various structures is the restaurant. This is a large airy building roofed with wood and glass which reminds as a little of these Chinese style of architecture so popular during the 18th century. From the highest point one decends by a number of terraces to the ground level the whole effect being extremely pleasing and original. And all the other buildings are equally happy in conception and finish. The iron girders supporting a roof of the grand stand are a marvel of lightness and grace and would give even the simplest wooden construction a certain characteristic beauty. No attempt has been made to conceal the materials used; there they are open to the eye: wood, iron, glass, and even tiles, and in every case the greatest possible beauty has been extracted from them, and the entire work has been most successfully blended into a harmonious whole. The balustrades are blue and white, the roofs, windows and window frames green, and between these colouring comes the yellow of the tiles and brown red of the iron, so that the whole colour scheme results in a bright and cheerful effect which blends happily with the surrounding landscape. This special style of modern race-course architecture has the combined advantage of solidity and lightness; the visitor seeing the new race-course at Mariendorf cannot help being struck with the artistic effect produced by this new style of building when compared with the barren-looking wooden structures of our older race-courses.

L. ASCH.

SACRED PLACES OF ISLAM.

NEW DEFENSIVE SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, May 7.

A new Moslem society has been formed in Lucknow, styled "Khuddam Kaaba," to protect Kaaba and other holy places of Islam from non-Muslim aggression. Any Moslem—man, woman, or child—paying one rupee annually and taking an oath to be ready with his or her life, to safeguard Kaaba, if ever attacked, can become a member. The subscription thus raised will be remitted to the Sultan to safeguard Kaaba. It is proposed to extend the society throughout India.

One Mahomedan lady has already been sworn in as a member.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The market for coal and jute shares today ruled firm and steady and a fair volume of business was done in the jute market. The old crop was quiet and unchanged, but Rs. 66 was paid for new crop, August, with buyers over.

In the gunny market there has been a lull to-day, both in hessians and heavy goods. Sacks were sold last night at 35-12 for September and October but to-day 35-8 is about the limit of the buyer's ideas.

NUWARA ELIYA VISITOR'S SUICIDE.

The mystery of the disappearence of a visitor to Nuwara Eliya which we reported yesterday has been solved. A correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" wrote on the 2nd instant:—

The body of Mr. G. Mason was found in the Nuwara Eliya lake opposite Yalta in three feet of water at about 5-30 p. m. yesterday. A letter addressed to the police describing the spot led to the discovery of the body. An inquest was held at 9 a. m. to-day at the Hospital. The Coroner objected to the presence of the press. The witnesses examined were Messrs. Hannaman, Anderson, and Tyler, A. S. P. The proceedings were postponed till 4-30 p m. to-day and Dr. Van Twest was asked to hold a "post mortem". The deceased had a receipt for the purchase of a revolver from the Armstrong Cycle Motor Agency of Perth, Australia. A bullet wound was found on his right temple and a bullet was found, at the "post mortem," embedded in the left side of the head. The medical opinion was that death was caused by a gun-shot wound. Deceased left a long letter stating that he was tired of life and did not care to live any longer. The police are searching for the revolver.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1913, and in the ten months, April 1912 to January 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1910-11 and 1911-12.

[Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by Millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896].

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

Month of January.

	1911	1912	1913
British India			
Bombay	31475652	39078932	41552467
Madras	3379466	3749738	3630292
Bengal	3244694	3160347	3346400
United Provinces of Agra and Ajmer-Marwara)	3315006	3627944	4040731
Punjab (including Delhi)	847783	702817	500061
Central Provinces and Berar	2279046	2805092	3017822
Total	44491597	52624930	56087773
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (a), and Pondicherry (b)	2598338	*2694889	2655231
Grand Total	47089935	55319819	58743004

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

Ten Months, April to January.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
British India.			
Bombay	364623518	363029536	409230143
Madras	34426647	35414808	38150142
Bengal	32261501	26471718	31819131
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	29931457	32700809	36172084
Punjab (including Delhi)	6591515	5490085	4361923
Central Provinces and Berar	28944287	28318199	27644223
Total	491778870	486425115	548877651
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (a), and Pondicherry (b)	27732802	28415560	30364102
Grand Total	519511672	514840675	577241753

(a) Figures included since April 1911.
(b) Including the production of one mill only.
* Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the grey and coloured piece goods).

Month of January.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
British India.			
Bombay			
pounds ...	14781745	15930205	15154771
yards ...	63482315	67973710	66217426
dozens ...	37417	48506	29961
Madras			
pounds ...	625878	701208	728473
yards ...	1969675	2260144	2314308
dozens ...	890	2443	7966
Bengal			
pounds ...	268884	228684	264367
yards ...	1483195	1155454	1317987
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)			
pounds ...	842340	821666	1000821
yards ...	2880613	3179506	4275721
dozens ...	4113	7664	8606
Punjab (including Delhi)			
pounds ...	22680	43694	91553
yards ...	57398	115172	349748
dozens ...	5	......	483
Central Provinces and Berar.			
pounds ...	963939	974648	1288857
yards ...	2595725	3649161	4681689
dozens ...	531	643	872
Total			
pounds ...	17505466	18706103	18478842
yards ...	73968921	78333147	79116174
dozens ...	42956	59256	47588
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, (a) and Pondicherry (b).			
pounds ...	1282714	1140516	1135741*
yards ...	6641315	4431563	4:4030
dozens ...	2040	1898	3275
Grand Tl.			
pounds ...	18788180	19840619	19614583
yards ...	79610236	82764710	83580204
dozens ...	44996	61154	51163

Ten Months, April to January.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
British India			
Bombay			
pounds ...	174188846	185347601	198727552
yards ...	748606680	801462750	862032650
dozens ...	576781	468454	415201
Madras			
pounds ...	6172297	6422148	7626742
yards ...	19542763	20613577	25610788
dozens ...	24249	31036	52453
Bengal			
pounds ...	2426132	2083977	3328184
yards ...	13396041	12175856	17305922
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).			
pounds ...	8223531	7860987	8702956
yards ...	32864612	32335381	37409608
dozens ...	44361	46619	67071
Punjab (including Delhi)			
pounds ...	353277	547993	803495
yards ...	1017868	1567844	8163903
dozens ...	133	1880	5499
Central Provinces and Berar			
pounds ...	9501973	10171957	10705012
yards ...	36059032	39265235	40559442
dozens ...	4891	7028	7599
Total...			
pounds ...	200866056	212484663	229893941
yards ...	851487006	907420643	986082313
dozens ...	650415	55 017	548773
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (a) and Pondicherry (b).			
pounds ..	12517020	12107197	14160790
yards ...	51438365	47901354	54843131
dozens ...	51850	43268	46550
Grand Total.			
pounds ...	213383067	224541860	244044731
yards ...	902925371	955221997	1010925414
dozens ...	702265	598285	595323

(a) From the month of August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only.
* Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 7.

There has been no rain in Northeast India, but thunderstorms are reported from Burma, the Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces and South of the Peninsula, the chief falls of rain being Tavoy Toungoo 1 1-2 inches, Mysore and Mercara one.

The depression over the Punjab is less marked, but will probably continue to affect the weather, giving dust and thunderstorms. A disturbance appears to be forming over the Andaman sea.

Forecast: No large change.

AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palamcotta, Captain Stockwell, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Durban via coast ports reports that from Mombasa to the Equator she experienced moderate to fresh S. S. W. wind and frequent rainsqualls with S. L. swell and thence to Bombay light air and fine clear weather.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday, by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—

Judging by coast observations no development is taking place in South Arabian Sea.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-east Punjab and clear over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are generally much above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud persists in lower Sind, while skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Maximum temperature is higher than usual at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average in Gujarat. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar; the minimum is above the average at Hyderabad and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms associated with light rain are reported from Mysore, the Carnatic, and Ceylon. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the greater portion of the southern half of the Peninsula. Moderate cloud persists in lower Sind. Sea is rough at Colombo and slight at Karachi.

Some thunder-showers are likely in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the extreme south. A few falls may occur in the South Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 6 h	88·3	77·0	...	6·31
Jask ...	85·3	75·3	...	4·18
Muskat 6th	103·3	84·1	...	5·50
Multan	113·3	80·5	...	1·11
Rawalpindi	103·4	70·7	...	5·11
Lahore	111·4	83·2	...	3·33
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	111·3	84·5	...	1·81
Delhi	105·0	80 3	...	2·37
Agra ...	107·0	81·5	...	2·40
Mainpuri	107·3	80·1	...	1·84
Jhansi	109·0	78·5	...	2·03
Cawnpore	104 2	80·4	...	4·83
Allahabad	104·5	78·5	...	4·39
Jacobabad	118·6	75·8	...	0·44
Karachi	88·0	79 5	...	1·27
Ajmer	106·1	80·2	...	0 39
Jaipur	110·2	78·6	...	0·47
Kotah	111·6	84·6	...	0·56
Bhuj...	100·5	76·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	86·8	80·7	...	0·40
Verawal	85·6	77·8	...	0·03
Rajkot	106·1	71·2	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para	101·0	78·3	...	0·44
Surat	100·9	76·1	...	3·58
Ahmedabad	105·1	76·	...	0·34
Deesa	105·3	72·9	...	0·44
Neemuch	103·9	74·0	...	0·76
Indore	105·6	78 1	...	3·74
Jubbulpore	106·8	73·3	...	2·43
Sangor	106·8	81·1	...	3 83
Hoshangabad	1.9·6	80·4	...	3·14
Chandwa	109·2	82 1	...	4·30
Akola	111·2	82·0	...	1·25
Amraoti	110·3	80·3	...	0·32
Nagpur	111·6	79·3	...	1·22
Chanda	113·5	73·5	...	6·24
Raipur	108·7	7 ·6	...	3·10
BOMBAY	90 8	79·8	...	3 62
Satnagiri	9.·3	80·4	...	10·70
Dahanugao	92·0	81·2	...	3 25
Sarwar	91·2	82·5	...	3·24
Nalgaon	107·4	74·6	...	5·07
Ahmednagar	105·1	71·5	...	1·18
Poona	101·5	70·3	...	3·44
Sholapur	107·3	79·1	...	1·01
Raipur	105·2	75·8	...	2·39
Nigaum	93 3	67·5	...	2·54
Aurangabad	105·9	84·7	...	1 15
Hyderabad (Deccan)	111·4	77·2	...	3·34
Hyderabad	108·3	83·7	...	1·90
Bangalore	91·3	81·3	...	6·10
Cuddalore	90·8	76·6	...	7 88
Cochin	92·7	76·7	...	8·91
Coimbatore	87·5	79·5	0·27	54·65
Trichinopoly	103·3	84·2	...	2·27
Vellary	105·0	78·3	0·02	4·50
Tuticorin	105·5	83·0	...	10·31
Madras	100·0	81·5	...	11·99
Bangalore	95·3	67·3	0·13	8·31
Coimbatore	96·4	68·8	0·19	14·61
Trichinopoly	107·6	76·3	0·33	6·57
Negapatam	9.·7	81·7	...	27·17

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. (Standard Time) on the 7th May, 1913, was 30·021 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

NEW EXPEDITIONS TO THE "NORTH POLE."

SCHEMES FOR SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION.

The attainment of both Poles has not brought Polar exploration to an end, but has turned it rather in a more valuable direction. The race it over, and explorers can turn more assiduously than ever to the scientific investigation of the great unknown regions that still remain. In the Antarctic there are enormous areas utterly blank on our maps, and thousands of miles of missing coastlines, while even in the better explored Arctic there yet remains a large amount of pioneer work to be done. Two most important expeditions are now preparing to set out to North Polar regions, and both are for strictly scientific exploration. The one is to be led by Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, and the other by Captain Ronald Amundsen, the victor of the North-West Passage and the South Pole,

STEFANSSON'S EXPEDITION.

Mr. Stefansson, who returned to civilisation only about a year ago, after spending five years in the Canadian Arctic archipelago, is an Icelander of Canadian birth and American upbringing. His forthcoming expedition was to have set forth under American auspices, but the Canadian Government, realising its importance, have now undertaken the entire financial responsibility. The chief object is the exploration of the great unknown area north of Alaska and the Behring Strait, known as the Beaufort Sea. No ship has ever penetrated into the heart of this region, and it seems quite likely that a considerable area of land lies there. Mr. Stefansson believes that there may be as much as half-a-million square miles of land, either one land or a dense archipelago. But opinion is very divided on this matter. Nansen and many others believe in a deep Beaufort Sea unobstructed except by floating ice. This belief, based on questions of currents, is disputed by many American authorities, who claim that certain tidal phenomena in the Arctic Ocean can be explained only by the existence of land in the Beaufort Sea. It is a problem that can be solved only by exploration. There seems to be considerable probability of the extension westward of the known Artic archipelago. The width of the continental shelf points to this, and we have direct evidence from Peary of land in the northern part of this region, which he saw on his journey to the Pole. But it may be said definitely that there is no justification for speaking of a Polar continent hidden away in this sea. That would be a misuse of the term.

Mr. Stefansson will leave Victoria British Columbia, in the whaler 'Karluk" (250 tons), in June this year. A scientific staff of ten will accompany him, and will include Dr. Anderson, his former companion, zoologist and second in command; Mr. H. Beuchat, Franch anthropologist, and Mr. James Murray, of Shackleton's Antarctic expedition, who has had a world-wide experience as a naturalist, his latest travels being in the wilds of Bolivia and Peru. A small 13-ton schooner will be employed in addition to the main ship; in an eventually she may prove of inestimable service. The expedition will pass through Behring Strait to Hershell Island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, Thence the "Karluk" will strike due north. If new land is discovered, a base will be established there for its exploration and the ship sent back to Victoria. It is not possible to say how far ice may prevent this voyage. Whalers have gone 200 miles before being stopped by ice. From year to year no doubt the conditions vary. If no land is found, or if ice or westerly winds prevent northward progress, the base will be established in Prince Patrick Island in about 76 deg. N., 123 deg. W., and journeys made thence to the east and north by sledge. Meanwhile the secondary base of the expedition will have been established in Victoria Land, chiefly to study the strange tribe of European-like Eskimo whom Mr. Stefansson discovered on his previous expedition. There isolated people, with their non-Eskimo traits, constitute one of the riddles of anthropology. The expedition will pay attention to the economic posibilities of all the lands explored, and will take possession of them in the name of Canada. Mr. Stefansson expects to be away four years, but hopes to be able to communicate by wireless telegraphy and by the ship which will visit his base every summer.

AMUNDSEN'S EXPEDITION.

Captain Amundsen's expedition has been planned for several years, and, though it is a North Polar expedition, its story is curiously connected with the discovery of the South Pole, for in August, 1910, when Captain Amundsen, on the outward journey of the Fram, to the surprise of all, wrote from Madeira to say that the had changed his plans and was on the way to discover the South Pole before he took the Fram north, he did so in the hope of thus raising sufficient funds for this prolonged expedition for which he is now preparing. The idea is to repeat Nansen's famous drift in the Fram across the Polar basin, but, by starting further east to drift across a higher latitude than Nansen, and so pass through quite uncharted parts of the Arctic Ocean. The Fram will be forced into the ice north of the Behring Strait, and in four or five, or at the most seven, years' time Amundsen hopes that she will have drifted with the ice in the prevailing current and will be liberated somewhere between Spitsbergen and Greenland. The expedition is for purely scientific work—sounding, dredging, current observation, meteorology, and magnetism, Possibly the ship may drift across the Pole, but Amundsen no more than Stefansson aims at the Pole. The Fram will be equipped with wireless telegraphy, which will be especially valuable in correlating her long series of meteorological observations with those of sub-Arctic stations. There is at recent a German scheme of Professor Hergesell and Count Zeppelin to erect at least four wireless stations around the Arctic Ocean, in Alaska, Siberia, Spitsbergen, and Labrador respectively. The Fram will always be in touch with one or other of these, if her apparatus works satisfactory.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BROWNING LOVE LETTERS.

A CHIVALROUS DEVOTION.

The masses of letters and manuscripts, the pictures and books, the pieces of furniture and personal relics of the Brownings, have found their way to the public saleroom, owing to the fact that Robert Barrett Browning, the son of the great Victorian pair of poets, has died intestate. Messrs. Sotheby have received instructions to sell everything, to the last scrap of paper.

Neither the poet nor his son, apparently, dared to destroy the literal expressions of a love which, in its ardent constancy and searching self-sacrifice, remains a world example in the high chivalry of devotion. No man(says the "Daily Telegraph") has a soul so dead that he can arise from a reading of these peerless communings of two faithful hearts without feeling that the world would have lost a priceless message if the letters had gone to the fire that burns.

The matchless series embraces 234 letters from Robert Browning, and 287 from Elizabeth Barrett, from before their first meeting in 1884, to the eve of their union in September, 1846. In this first famous letter Browning begins :—

"I love your verses with all my heart, dear Miss Barrett—and this is no offhand complimentary letter that I shall write, whatever else—no prompt matter-of course recognition of your genius, and there a graceful and natural end of the thing."

After suggesting that, as a loyal fellow-craftsmen, he should try to find fault, "and do you some little good to be proud of hereafter," he confesses :—

"But nothing comes of it all—so into me has it gone, and part of me has it become—this great living poetry of yours, not a flower of which but took root and grew—oh, how different that is from lying to be dried and pressed flat, and prized highly and put in a book with a proper account at top and bottom, and shut up and put away, and the book called 'Flora' besides!

Then he goes on to the conclusion :

"But in thus addressing myself to you, your own self, and for the first time, my feeling rises altogether. I do, as I say, love these books with all my heart—and I love you too. Do you know I was once not very far from seeing—really seeing you? Mr. Kenyon said to me one morning, 'Would you like to see Miss Barrett?' Then he went to announce me—then he returned—you were too unwell—and now it is years ago, and I feel at some untoward passsage in my travels as if I had been close, so close to some world's wonder in chapel or crypt—only a screen to push and I might have entered. But there was some slight—so it now seems—slight and just sufficient bar to admission, and the half-opened door shut, and I went home my thousands of miles, and the sight was never to be.

"Well, these poems were to be, and this true thankful joy and pride with which I feel myself—Yours ever faithfully,

"ROBERT BROWNING."

At the end of this galaxy of the starlit messages of mutual love comes the impassioned cry of the bride-elect :

"By to-morrow at this time I shall have you only to love me, my beloved. You only—as if one said, God only. And we shall have Him besides, I pray of Him."

CARLYLE AND THE BROWNINGS.

It was Carlyle of all men who saw the real beauty of Browning's marriage with Elizabeth Barrett. Not long after the event he wrote:

"If ever there was a union indicated by the finger of Heaven itself, and sanctioned and prescribed by the Eternal Laws under which poor transitory Sons of Adam live, it seemed to me. . . . . to be this! . . . unless I altogether mistake, here is a life-partnership which, in all kinds of weather, has in it a capacity of being blessed to the parties!"

RUSKIN IMITATES SHELLEY.

Ruskin took an especially mischievous delight in abusing Shelley to Browning, and he avowed that he himself could "write Shelley by Shrewsbury clock." To prove how easy he considered the game to be, he sent Browning the following :

It was a little lawny islet
By Anemone and vilet
Like mosaic-paven.
There sat a gentleman—flushed and shy—
And a girl with a corkscrew curl in her eye
On the grass, between—was a large eelpie—
And a ham-bone—cleanly shaven,
And the gentleman asked in accents mild—
"Was it "quite" enough soaked, before it was biled?"
And the lady replied—as she pulled a vilet
Off the little lawny islet
"Didn't I tell you—Jane would spile it."

'BEAUTY IN DISTRESS.'

A MOTORING TRICK.

Certain motorists adapting fiction to their own ends have discovered a method of getting all repairs on the road done free of charge, and without lifting a finger themselves. A recent story in "Blackwood's Magazine" related how a party of motorists were delayed by the bursting of a tyre. The owner of the car wagered his friend that the tyre would be repaired without his attempting the task. The friend took the bet. The owner then drove him off into a neighbouring wood, posed his pretty wife upon a tool chest in the road, and left her feebly picking at the tyre with a large tyre-lever, while he also withdrew into the wood. Two gallant young men in another car stopped to help beauty in distress, and repaired the tyre. The owner pocketed his friend's money and drove on.

Such base uses of feminine good looks are now actually being practised on the road. A mortoring correspondent writes :—"The other day a friend was mortoring me through Surrey to the south-east, when we came upon a car by the road-side with a lady trying to get one of the back tyres off. She was a very charming girl, and gratefully accepted our offer of assistance. We effected the repair for her, getting very dirty. She thanked us, and we went on. After luncheon at an hotel a little later, we were sitting in the smoking-room when the lady drove up with another lady and two men in the car. The men came in laughing and talking and one said to the other 'that's a splendid idea of yours, deserting the car and leaving your wife to prevail on kind passers-by to effect your repair while you sit at a safe distance and watch'

"The other replied :—'She thought of it herself. One day we had a puncture, and I left her for a few minutes to go off to a cottage near by. When I returned I found four people offering to help. Of course, on that occasion we did the repair ourselves.'

"Needless to say, I and my friend did not own up to having been made fools of, but we shall think twice about acting in the same way again."

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

CITY UNDER THE SEA.

The Ministry of Marine at Athens, states that Lieutenant Bakopulos, while carrying out observations, noted at the sea bottom to the east of the Island of Lemnos, on the reefs marked on the British Admiralty charts under the name of the Pharos Bank, at a depth of from fifty to seventy-five feet, some ancient ruins, which were perfectly visible. The ruins are said to prove the existence of a town of about three miles in circumference. Orders have been issued by the Ministry to carry out scientific researches on the spot.

LENGTH OF THE AQUITANIA.

The Cunard Company have disclosed the length of their new ship the Aquitania. She is 901 feet long, or 21 feet more than the new Hamburg-American Imperator. She will also stand 33 feet higher in the water, but her tonnage is 3,000 below that of the Imperator. The three largest liners in the world, are :—

	Length ft.	Breadth ft.	Depth ft	Tons
Aquitania...	901	97	92½	47,000
Imperator...	880	98	59	50,000
Olympic ...	852	92	59	45,324

The Aquitania, has a speed of 23 knots, and accommodation for 3,250 passengers and a crew of 1,000, and boats for all. She is a ship within a ship, and in addition to a highly-developed plan of water-tight bulkheads is fitted with water-tight decks.

LONDON FASHIONS FROM BULGARIA.

"The Bulgarian Blaze" is one of the most striking features of the Drapery Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, London. On every hand one notices the new colours, either blended or singly, orange, blue, sage green, purple, crimson, comingled in wonderful harmonies, or else a preponderance of yellows and oranges in different tints. Among the model gowns some of the new designs closely follow the "zouave" and "sash" of the Bulgarian soldier, one model in white voile having a great deal of coloured embroidery in the national tones, interspersed with gold. The military effect is further carried out by the employment of a red sash, brought twice round the waist and knotted loosely in front. It is yet too early to say whether small or large hats are going to be the vogue. Both kinds are shown, mounted with ospreys, feathers, or brightly-dyed straw plait, in an immense variety of shades. The very newest hat has a deep crown, surrounded with a little hedge of up standing osprey, either real or in a grass substitute, with a big brush at the side.

WORKMEN PAID FOR BATHING.

Messrs. Harrison Brothers and Company, of this city, have offered to give every man in their employment fifteen cents every time he takes a bath. Two-thirds of the 700 workers at the plant already have accepted the offer. The baths are limited to one a day for each employe, to be taken when going off duty at night. The company furnishes nickel-plated equipment, towels, soap, showers, needles, etc. When the bath is over the employe gets a check from the attendant and at the end of the week he cashes them in at fifteen cents apiece. It is figured that if all of the men adopt the plan the total cost of the concern in bonuses will be dols. 32,760 a year. The idea was suggested to the firm by Dr. Francis D. Patterson, former chief police surgeon of Philadelphia, who has charge of the welfare department of the plant. "Cheap insurance against sickness" is what he calls the fifteen-cent bath plan.

PEERESS'S AMERICAN MOTHER.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is so annoyed with the attitude of the British Government towards Woman Suffrage that she has decided to make her presence in England this summer conspicuous by its absence. Accordingly, instead of staying with her daughter in London, she will be joined by the Duchess of Marlborough on the Continent. Mrs. Belmont of course, has an immense circle of American friends, who cross the Atlantic every season, and if her influence over their Continental destination counts for anything the British Isles are likely to suffer something like a Yankee boycott. When she heard that Mrs. Pankhurst had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, she exclaimed. "I certainly shall not spend a single dollar in England this year."

WOMEN JUDGES.

A "Morals Court," with five women judges, is the latest American legislative device for the welfare of girls employed in factories, shops and offices in the State of Illinois. A Bill establishing the Court has been prepared under the supervision of the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. O'Hara, for presentation to the Illinois Legislature. Mr. O'Hara says the object of the Court will be the protection of girl employees from unprincipled employers. "In the course of our investigations into immorality in Chicago," he says, "we have received scores of letters from female typists and factory girls telling how they had been led astray by the men for whom they worked. These letters were not anonymous. We have now a list of more than two hundred business and professional men in Chicago who have figured in communications we have received as responsible agents for the downfall of employees. A State Morals Court, with women judges, will provide a remedy for this evil. Girls under present conditions are frequently accused of blackmail if they divulge their experiences. They will be able in future to communicate confidentially whatever they wish to the Morals Court judges. If circumstances warrant, the information thus obtained will be used to prosecute guilty employers or drive them from the community."

From what trivial origins, mighty issues do sometimes spring, observes the "Empire." It was a Behar Zemindar, aged and worn out, who was being excruciatingly tortured by toothache. An I. M. S. Officer—The Civil Surgeon of the District—gave him a dose of cocaine. It gave the victim such instantaneous relief that he became a votary of the drug from that very moment and insisted on his courtiers following his example. Such was the origin, says an Indian paper, of the cocaine habit which now seems to have spread all over the country.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BURGOYNE

LOSS OF NERVE POWER

is a very common condition in these modern times. The symptoms are various, such as a sense of weariness, tiredness, not wholly relieved by repose, want of power to fix the attention on any subject, incapacity for mental work, and worst of all, the sleeplessness which is so common during the Indian hot summer nights. It cannot be too generally known that

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whatever the cause, should be remedied quickly if the more serious after effects are to be avoided, and no Household should be without

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PROBLEM OF THE WORLD'S OIL SUPPLY.

CONSUMING THE PRODUCT OF AGES IN A YEAR.

In view of the importance of the many industries which rely upon oil as fuel, the question of the possible exhaustion of the world's oil supply deserves the gravest consideration. There is every indication that we are face to face with this possibility. In the oil districts themselves says the 'scientific American" the cost of crude oil has so risen that in the Russian, American, Roumanian and Salician fields record prices are being obtained. It may be remembe ed that a short time ago a vessel endeavouring to obtain heavy oil in New York had to pay 12dols. a ton which is about the price at which it can be obtained in England. It may be that the present high cost of oil is partly due to financial jugglery, but on the whole there can be little doubt that it is chiefly due to a real shortage in the world's supply.

Prof. Lewes, lecturing before the Royal Society of Arts in England on the subject of Liquid Fuel, said that as long ago as 1886, when the Pennsylvania oil fields were in their zenith and flooding America with oil to such an extent that the barrels were of more value than the oil itself, Prof. Leslie, one of the greatest authorities on the subject, a dressing the oil mining experts in Pittsburgh right in the heart of that country, put it to them in the clearest possible way that the enormous floods of oil they were getting must of necessity soon come to an end. "It is clear," he said, "that in the laboratory of nature you can only have oil being formed at about one ten-thousandth or millionth the rate at which it is being consumed, and inasmuch as the strata contain only a certain quantity of oil, the tremendous output will mean that these oil fields will only be gleaning with difficulty the dregs we have left behind." Of course, considerations of this kind cannot be expected to influence in any way business men but Prof. Leslie's words have proved to be absolutely true as regards that field, which was the first to show signs of exhaustion, and at the present moment in that district, which yielded those floods of oil, only barrels are now obtained where the yield was hundreds of tons. The Baker Field, too, is showing signs of exhaustion. The Texas Fields have been opened up, and supply is rising, and also the California Fields; these give the supplies to America. As for the whole world's production, although it has been doubled within the last ten years, this result has only been obtained by the multiplication of wells not twice, but twenty-fold, and by the opening up of new oil fields. But in spite of this, it would seem that the supply cannot keep pace with the demand. There is no indication that the present high prices will be lowered. They may even increase. Meanwhile the oil consumption of the world is growing at an enormous pace. Gasoline, which a quarter of a century ago was regarded almost as a waste product is now in such great demand that in England alone, which consumes only one thirtieth of the total oil supply of the world the consumption has doubled during the last four years, eighty million gallons having been used in 1912.

In these circumstances, therefore, the problem of finding substitutes for the kinds of oil in greatest demand becomes of the first importance, Gasoline, which is a light oil, is at present the most important; and the general oil shortage is chiefly felt as it affects the supply of gasoline. Thest considerations have led to the establishment of a Petrol Committee by the Royal Automobile Club, and representing practically every known motoring organization. The first report was published last summer and was devoted entirely to the subject of transport and handling generally, with due consideration of the restrictions existing as to storage, and the result may be summed up in the statement that the committee arrived at the conclusion that even if the restrictions were reduced and transport cheapened, gasoline might, and probably would, remain equally dear. The second report, published very recently, considers possible substitutes for gasoline. So far it has devoted its attention to one viz., benzole. Benzole as sold in the trade under the name of 90 per cent. benzole consists of three pure products, benzene, toluene and xylene. All these are hydrocarbons, but the proportions of hydrogen and carbon are different in the three compounds, and they have different boiling points, and consequently different freezing points. It is the lower freezing points of the toluene and xylene which are so valuable, as the benzole alone, that is pure benzene, freezes at so high a temperature that it would be inconvenient for winter use if not altogether impossible on many occasions.

The proportions in which the three constituents are found in 90 per cent. benzole are given as 70 per cent. to 75 per cent. benzene, 24 per cent to 29 per cent. toluene, and about 1 per cent. xylene. The term 90 per cent. benzole is entirely a trade name, and is no indication of the purity of the benzole. It merely implies that the mixture of benzene toluene, and xylene is such that 90 per cent. of the mixture will distill over below 100 deg cent. Pure benzene would be disadvantageous, not only because of its tendency to freeze in winter, but also because its pushing power would be less. It has been found experimentally that the presence of toluene means considerably more power on the hills. There are usually a number of impurities in benzole, but this can be readily obviated by giving it efficient washing.

If the washing and final rectification be carefully done, the quantity of impurities remaining in the benzole ought to cause no trouble whatever.

The committee found that not only could benzole be used as an effective substitute for gasoline, but it was even more efficient, They say: "With reference to the increase in mileage obtained by the use of benzole, this is only to be expected. The whole question is one of calorific value per pound of fuel. Assuming petrol (gasoline) to have a calorific value of 19,500 British thermal units per pound, and 90 per cent. benzole to have a calorific value of 20,000 British thermal units per pound, and taking petrol (gasoline) at 7 1-4 pounds per gallon and benzole at 8'8 pounds per gallon, this gives benzole an advantage of 20 per cent. in calorific value over petrol "per gallon"; hence the increased mileage."

As against the optimism of this part of the report we must set the facts that the present supply of benzole is so small that it stands no chance of rivaling gasoline, and that no evidence is yet available as to what are the true commercial possibilities of increasing the supply of benzole. It must not be forgotten that the production of benzole from coal involves coking about half a ton of coal to get a gallon of benzole. And if benzole is to take the place of gasoline it must be produced by the millions of gallons, which means that a market must be found for the corresponding millions of tons of coke. These are questions which have yet to be investigated, and it is hoped that with the publication of the third report of the Petrol Committee we shall know exactly where we stand.

LOST BRITISH ORDERS.

ENGLISH SHIPS BUILT IN FRANCE BY ENGLISH TRAINED MEN.

The Paris representative of the Societe des Ateliers et Chantiers de France at Dunkirk is of the opinion that the orders for the three British steamers which have been placed with his employers are due to the crisis in the English yards and the high prices now prevailing in the British shipbuilding industry. He added that the Chantiers de France were created a dozen years ago, with the special object of turning out cheap cargo boats. Dunkirk is particularly well suited for this class of work, because in the north of France material and labour are both cheap, enabling the yards to compete advantageously with those at Havre, St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, and La Seyne

When the works at Dunkirk were started the company engaged English foremen for the various shops, and brought over English shipwrights to teach the Frenchmen their trade. Some of the Englishmen are still in the company's employ, notably the manager of the yard, Mr. Boyd.

The firms who have placed their orders with the French Company are the Federal Steam Navigation Co., the Scottish Shire line, and the New Zealand Shipping Co. The first steamer is to be completed in twelve months, the second in sixteen, and the third in eighteen months,

When questioned about the bounty paid by the French Government to shipbuilding firms, the Dunkirk representative admitted that it was a substantial aid, but declared that in ordinary times it did not enable the French to underbid British firms. A bounty is paid on the hull of the vessel in proportion to the tonnage, and another bounty is paid on the machinery and boilers proportionately to the weight. The bounty is calculated after the vessel is launched, and in the case of foreign-owned steamers is only paid when they are manned.

About four months ago the dockers at Dunkirk went out on strike; but the workmen at the Chantiers de France refused to join them.

MURDER BY BACILLUS.

GERMAN "BLUEBERDS" DEADLY LOBORATORY.

A modern Bluebeard in the guise of a black magician has been arrested at Frankfort on a charge of murdering one wife and attempting to murder a second and third.

Karl Hopf, aged 50, druggist, expert fencer, international adventurer, and dabbler in black magic, was arrested by the Frankfort police in the public street just after paying a visit to his third wife, who lies dangerously ill in hospital with symptoms of arsenical poisoning. According to the "Lokalanzeiger," Hopf has already confessed to an attempt to murder his wife in order to obtain her life insurance.

Hoof served in the army, and then travelled in India and the Far East. Returning from his travels, he established himself near Frankfurt as a dog fancier, married, and insured his wife for a large sum. Shortly afterwards, his wife and children died. Hopf was openly accused of poisoning them, but promptly sued his accusers for libel. The bodies were exhumed, but no proof of poisoning was found and Hopf won his case.

Soon afterwards he remarried and again insured his wife in a large sum. The second wife also soon fell sick. The "Lokalanzeiger" says she died, but the "Tageblatt" reports that she secured a divorce, thus doubtless saving her life.

Two years ago Hopf met his third wife, Fraulein Sievec, of Fraukfurt, and married her in London. Although he went through the Bankruptcy Court in 1911 he again insured his wife in the sum of £4,000, paying an annual premium of £250. Last June the wife fell sick, but recovered. In February she was again ill, and on March 16 was obliged to be taken to hospital. The doctors immediately suspected poison, and the husband was placed under secret surveillance. Finally the evidence became strong enough to justify his arrest.

A deadly drug was found in his pocket, and Hopf declared he had intended suicide. It was discovered that he rented a handsome apartment with a laboratory attached. In the latter the police found quantities of arsenic as well as typhus and cholera bacillus, enough, the police declare, to destroy all Frankfurt if carelessly handled. The police also found a large number of books dealing with alchemy and Eastern magic.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th May, 1913.

133. Postings Officers.—The undermentioned Officers are posted to Sub-Sections as follows:—

No. 1 Company, Captain E. T. Lambert, to A Sub-Section, 2nd Lieut. F. W. Wilson, to B. Sub-Section, 2nd Lieut. P. B. Retallack to C. Sub-Section.

No. 2 Company, Captain M. H. Sowerby, to A. Sub-Section. 2nd Lieut. P. Eccles to B. Sub-Section, 2nd Lieut. H G. Allum, to C. Sub-Section.

134. Leave.—The Officer Commanding is pleased to grant the undernamed leave of absence for 6 months from 4th May 1913.

C. Q. M. S J. A. Kirkbride.

135. Regimental Committee Meeting.—There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee on Tuesday, May 13th at 9 p.m.

Subjects:—To consider an estimate for White Mess— it.

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head-quarters early as possible.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.
Offg. Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A series of whist drives will be held during May, at the Regimental Institute on the following dates:—

Thursday, May 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th.

Commencing at 9-30 p.m.

The charge for each whist drive will be As. 8 per head.

Prizes for whist drive Optional.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL P. R. CADELL, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th May, 1913.

295. Musketry.—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Sunday the 11th May, distances 200, 500, and 600 yards. Train leaves Victoria ferminus at 5-30 a.m.

No entrance fee or subscription.

296. The Machine Gun Class of "F" Coy. will parade at Head-quarters at 7 a.m. to-day Thursday, the 8th instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

ADDRESS

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
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With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dycing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.
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THE TWO SERVICES.

THE OFFENSIVE IN WAR.

A writer in "The Outlook" complains that from the speech made by the First Lord of the Admiralty in introducing the Naval Estimates, the impression was conveyed that the very idea of acting on the offensive must be laid aside. The Fleet is to be regarded as a defence against attack only, merchantmen are to be armed only with the idea of being able to defend themselves against similar craft of the enemy, and the Aerial Fleet to be designed merely to defend the country against hostile air-craft that cross the sea and threaten destruction. It is argued very rightly that, as the object of war is to inflict the greatest possible amount of damage of every kind on the enemy, we must be prepared to attack him in a vital spot. Our merchantmen should be armed in large number, their crews taught to use the armament by competent instructors, so that they would be ready to take the offensive against the enemy's commerce at a moment's notice. We should be provided with air-craft of such power and in such number that a Continental nation would have good reason to fear attacks on towns in the very heart of the country. The writer might well have added that we ought to be so strong on land that after the departure of the Expeditionary Force, no one would have any need to fear that those left behind would not be competent to deal quickly and effectively with any force an enemy could land on our shores, thus setting the Fleet free for offensive action. The principle that to be prepared to take the offensive with effect is the best defence against attack is the right one to go on. It is just the assertion of this principle that makes some politicians hold up their hands in horror and talk of aggression. The sooner this idea is dissipated the better for the country.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE "DAILY MAIL" PRIZES.

The refusal of Mr. Churchill to allow naval officers of the Royal Flying Corps to compete for the "Daily Mail" prizes is unfortunate. There is the precedent of Lieutenant Conneau, of the French Navy, who was permitted by the French Government to enter for a former "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize, and who won it. It should certainly be possible for our naval airmen to select their best representative and machine for the Round Britain prize, and allow him to practice for the event. If we do not possess an all British waterplane Government money would be well expended in providing the best machine which a naval officer could design and British workmen construct. Should the refusal be persisted in, there may be critics of the Government who will infer that such a public trial of our resources in waterplanes and pilots is dreaded by the Admiralty, though according to Colonel Seely, the Army possesses "the best aeroplane in the world." If a naval officer succeeded in winning the Round Britain prize a few months hence, it would be a great encouragement to enter upon trials for the Atlantic prize in the near future. At any rate, the experience gained would be a valuable asset in training for the duties of the corps in war.

MID-SCOTLAND SHIP CANAL.

We, who once led the world in canal transport, and created a network of waterways all over the country, foolishly allowed them to fall into decay on the invention of the steam engine. Under economic pressure from within and without we are beginning to perceive our mistake. One sign of it is the interest taken in the proposed Mid-Scotland Canal. A strong National Association has been formed to further the scheme, which has been blessed by the Committee of Imperial Defence, an intimation to this effect having been communicated to the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways by the direction of the Premier. The length of the route is 67 1-4 miles, of which only 36 is artificial channel, the rest being open water through which the largest vessels afloat can steam rapidly. It is calculated, indeed, that a fleet could navigate it from end to end in 8 1-2 hours. Strategically, as well as commercially, it must be of the utmost value. It would bring the eastern and western coasts into easy, safe, and direct deep-water communication, thereby greatly reducing the distance between the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean. As four of our five battleship squadrons now have their strategical base in western British waters, while the defence of our eastern and southern coasts is primarily entrusted to a fleet of torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines, and other small craft, a glance at a military map is sufficient to see the importance of a cross-country waterway between the Forth and the Clyde. The saving in distance between Edinburgh and Glasgow is 502 miles. In time of war such an advantage would greatly facilitate the safeguarding of our food supplies and the protection of Ireland, both vital matters to us in defence. Moreover, the country which the proposed canal will traverse is stored with coal, iron, and shale for oil fuel, as well as being a rich agricultural area. At one end is Rosyth, the new naval base in the North Sea, at the other the Clyde, which is the main seat of our shipbuilding and marine engineering.

A MONSTER GUN.

The United States have a liking for the big things of this world. Their latest experiment in this direction is an enormous gun to be mounted in the batteries, which are being built to defend the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal. It is stated that this gun will have a calibre of 16 in., and will fire a projectile weighing more than a ton, with a maximum range of twenty-one miles. The object of fortifying a place is to deter a hostile fleet from making an attack, and no doubt it would be a bold admiral who would expose his ships to the risk of being hit by the portentous shell of this monster gun. To attain the result desired it is doubtful whether there is any necessity for so big a piece of ordnance. The guns mounted in a coast fort have such odds in their favour in engaging ships that, if they are capable of penetrating the armour of a battle-ship at fighting ranges, it is not likely a fleet will come within range. The expense of manufacturing such a gun is very great, and the cost of a single round must run into hundreds of pounds, and the life of the gun will be very short. We expect to be told that the gun is so accurate and so easy to work that it will hit a torpedo boat at fifteen or sixteen miles without fail; but its dimensions and muzzle velocity do not lead one to the conclusion that it will necessarily be extremely accurate. It has been found that a length of fifty calibres is not too much to ensure accuracy in a big gun; this gun has only a length of thirty-seven calibres. A hit with a shell of such a gun must do enormous damage, but it must be doubtful whether the result could not be more easily attained by mounting batteries of smaller guns, from which more weight of metal could be fired in a given time with a better chance of getting hits, owing to the increased number of shell fired.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

The demonstration of ex-Service men called by the National Society of Ex-Naval and Military Men, and held at Kingsway Hall was a great success. Lieut-General Lord Dundonald, the president, was unfortunately unable to be present, but Mr. Lionel Yexley made a most efficient substitute and explained the objects of the meeting in an exceedingly lucid manner. It was resolved that a deputation should wait upon the Prime Minister and submit certain proposals, which, if agreed to, will have the effect of putting ex-Service men in the employ of the State on an equality with civilian employees, instead of as now, when the ex-Service men get most of the non-established posts and the civilians are invariably placed on the establishment. It is also considered that time served in the Army or Navy should count towards pension when a man obtains Government employment. This seems only just, for me believe that a policeman counts his police time in such cases. Another point is that more posts under Government should be reserved for ex-Service men than at the present time. One was much struck by the intense loyalty and patriotism which characterised the speeches, and as a fitting finale the whole assembly, numbering considerably over a thousand, rose in a body and sang the National Anthem with fervour.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

DUKE OF ARGYLL'S CHIMNEY POTS.

A story of the Duke of Argyll was told at the opening of the Building Exhibition at Olympia. The speaker said he found the Duke at a stall examining the samples of what were declared to be the very best chimney pots known.

The duke said to the attendant, "I am troubled very much with smoke at my house in Scotland, and you may send me some of these chimney pots."

"May I ask your name, and where I am to send them?" asked the attendant, who did not recognise his customer.

"The Duke of Argyll, at Rosyth," replied the purchaser.

"And may I ask your name, sir?" continued the attendant, and when he was told the position of affairs he commented, "Why, I took the chap for a publican, and took the name. 'The Duke of Argyll,' for the sign of his pub."

THE "NEW" MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Gerald du Maurier, speaking at the annual dinner of the Playgoers' Club, said he was continually hearing and reading of the new movement in drama, but personally he had been unable to detect it, unless it were rag-time. But that was not new. It was merely a good melody marred, or a poor one galvanised into life. The one-step was supposed to be a new movement in dancing, and the success of it was that it need not be learnt. Anybody could do it; in fact, it was the first thing a baby did when it could walk by itself. All these new dances, such as the Bunny-hug and the Turkey-trot, were only forms of the oldest dances in the world —St. Vitus' Dance.

WRONG BOAT

For the accommodation of emigrants who miss the boat for Canada and have to be sent down to Greenock by train, a special steamer is usually engaged by one or other of the companies in the trade. It is not easy to distinguish a vessel chartered for this purpose from another. Thus it happened that on a recent Saturday a bucolic person forced his way on to the gangway of a paddle steamer reserved for belated emigrants.

Have you a ticket? asked the steward. "No," was the reply, "but I'm willing to pay the fare. How much is it?" Six pounds nineteen shillings," said the steward. "What; six pounds nineteen to go to Rothesay! No fear. I'm no' that daft." And with measured steps the disappointed day tripper turned him right about and marched back to the shore.

THE TRUE CLANSMEN.

A short while ago (says the "Argonaut") there was started a movement to have the kilts of a certain one of the British "Highland" regiments discarded in favour of ordinary trousers.

It was objected that the men would be discontented at this change, and the colonel ordered that a census of the regiment be taken in order to ascertain the wishes of the men themselves.

The colonel is the descendant of a long line of Scotch lairds and strives earnestly to uphold the old traditions. The sergeant who took the census of the regiment finally appeared with his report. "All of the men with the exception of three are in favour of the change, sir," he said. "Indeed!" the colonel said. "Tell me the names of these three true clansmen. They should be promoted."

The sergeant read from his list; "They are, sir," he said, "Patrick Doolan, Hans Steinsbrenner, and Moses Ikenstein."

WHO PAID?

Judge Rentoul, who said he was studying Tariff Reform deeply, told an amusing story at the dinner of the Association of Engineers It referred to the time when the Mexican dollar was 4s. in Mexico and 3s. 10d. in the United States, and the United States dollar was worth 4s. in the United States and 3s. 10d. in Mexico.

A man in Mexico who had a Mexican dollar and no more money, went to a public-house and bought twopennyworth of whisky and received as his correct change a United States dollar. He then went over the bridge into the United States and bought another twopennyworth of whisky, and received as his change a Mexican dollar.

He returned over the bridge to Mexico, had another twopennyworth of whisky, and repeated the operation until late in the afternoon he was found dead drunk with a Mexican dollar in his pocket, exactly as the started.

"The great question," added Judge Rentoul, "is, Who paid for the whisky? Was in the producer or the consumer?"

BATTLE OF WITS.

It must be a great source of annoyance to taxi-drivers when the fare-recording apparatus breaks down. One driver who conveyed me to the Central Station from out East the other night (says "D. M." in the "Glasgow News") was certainly bent on "making the best" of things.

"Sorry my meter's broke down, sir. Perhaps you know how much the fare should be?" he said. I did not remember, but I simulated all the symptoms of deep thought and then replied—"Oh! yes, yes, two shillings is the usual thing. . . . I had almost forgotten." I added with what I considered was the limit of ingenuousness. It was now the driver's turn to think deeply, and presently he said—"Ye have just forgotten, sir; ye have that. I mind now—the neat thing is two-and-three."

When I had paid over and was turning away our eyes met, and I think we both enjoyed that little battle of wits.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WHAT WOMEN READ.

She was a typist—never mind how I know, but take my word for it—a typist in a tram on her way to business. And she was reading writes a correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette." "The Problems of Philosophy," that excellent little book by the Hon. Bertrand Russell, published in one of the marvellous shilling series that have done so much to popularise serious reading among the masses. There ought to have been nothing surprising in the circumstance. for typists ought to be as interested as anybody else in right and ordered thinking; but I could not help feeling surprised. Was she, I asked myself, merely a freak, or was she one of a multitude of women grappling with other problems than these two: How to get daily bread, and how to get as much amusement (using the word in its modern sense) out of life as possible? In other words, has the great advance in school education during the last generation had a marked effect on woman's reading?

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES.

I took counsel with the manager of a large bookselling establishment, and asked him whether what I may term the barometer of women's reading had risen much, and whether the stream of cheap editions of "heavier" works had gathered many women in its course. "No," was his reply, "generally speaking, women have taken no advantage of the production of classics in this cheap form. We sell a large number to schools and various educational institutions of the 'Everyman' and Home University Library series, but when it comes to purchasing for private reading, except for the novels in the 'Everyman' series, we have to depend almost entirely upon men. Women, however, are good customers for the sevenpenny and shilling novels published by Nelson and others. "As to the dearer books now," I asked. "Do you find any sensible change in the numbers of the sexes who buy them?" "No," said he "I should say the last twenty years have seen no appreciable alteration."

"AN ABSOLUTE DETERIORATION."

This was not very encouraging, but I consoled myself with the reflection that women are borrowers rather than buyers of books, and made inquiries at one of the well-known West End circulating libraries. Taking the bull by the horns, I inquired of the proprietor what information he could give me as to the increased demand by women for more serious books. "I can give you no information at all as to any increased demand, for the simple reason that it does not exist. Fifteen or twenty years ago our chief trade was in good-class novels, with a fair sprinkling of biography and other more serious works. There has been an absolute deterioration in the average of novels borrowed, and a diminution in the proportion of more serious books. I am sorry to say it, but there it is."

A BRIGHTER PICTURE.

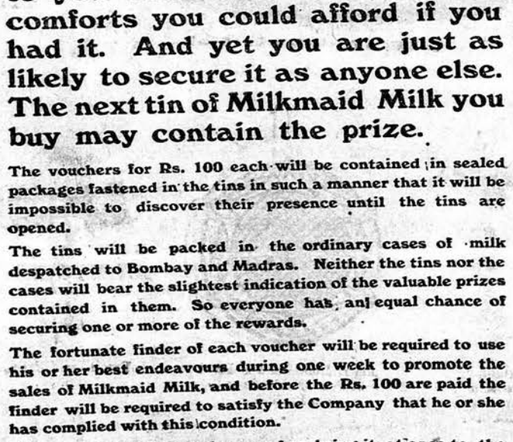
I wended my way to one of the large free public libraries, and here a woman librarian had a very different story to tell. "Oh! yes," was her reply to my question. It is very easy to note the change. Of course, most of our women borrowers take out novels, but the proportion of other books shows a marked and gratifying increase. Biography, in particular, is in good demand among women, and so is travel. Books of reminiscences, which, of course, are a form of biography, are perhaps the most popular books outside novels. Canon Teignmouth Shore's "Recollections," Mrs. Hugh Fraser's "A Diplomatist's Wife in Many Lands," and other books of that class are in steady demand by our women readers. We find, too, that plays by Shaw, Galsworthy, and Wilde are always in request. But even quite heavy books find patronage among women. Daniel Halevy's "Life of Nietzsche," for instance, has been well read by them.

WOMEN LIKE WOMEN'S BOOKS.

"Another thing is worth noting," she continued, "and that is how a book on any subject by a woman is sure of a large circle of readers among her own sex. It doesn't matter how 'heavy' the work may be. Mrs. Green's book on 'Town Life in the Fifteenth Century,' for instance, a score of years ago would have lain on the shelf undisturbed the whole year round by women of the working class and lower middle class, who represent our readers. Now the fact that it is written by a woman would be enough, if we put it on our 'recommended' shelves, for many women to read it." My informant expressed her confidence that the increased activities of women in other directions had had their counterpart in the domain of serious reading, though she admitted that the progress was not so great as the more sanguine had hoped.

A PROBLEM TO PONDER.

Here I leave the question. But it is worthy of careful consideration; for if the experience of the two men I have quoted above is true generally—if, that is to say, it forms a more accurate picture of the position of women's reading than that of the woman librarian—then there is ground for disappointment. Woman, we know, does not live by books alone. But there is a grain of truth somewhere in the saying: "Tell me the books they read, and I will tell you the people they are."



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you always obtain the finest condensed milk on the market. It is the richest in cream and the best for all purposes. But during the month of May there will be another great reason why you should buy only Milkmaid Milk. The milk will be as good and rich as ever, and the price will remain the same, but in ten of the tins sold during May there will be, in addition to the milk,

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The fortunate finder of each voucher will be required to use his or her best endeavours during one week to promote the sales of Milkmaid Milk, and before the Rs. 100 are paid the finder will be required to satisfy the Company that he or she has complied with this condition.

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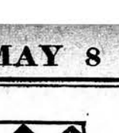
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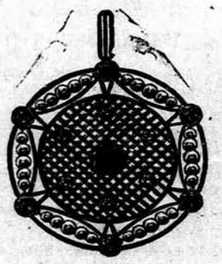
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